THE

UNITED STATES

DEMOCRATIC

ALMANAC

AND

POLITICAL REGISTER.

1859

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THE UNITED STATES ALMANAC

AND

POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1859.

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Eclipses in 1859.

There will be six Eclipses this year, four of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 2, invisible in the United States and Greenwich.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, early in the morning of Feb. 17th, visible in the United States. Not visible at Greenwich. It will begin at New York, at 4h. 1m. in the morning, and become total at 4h. 58m., and remain total until 6h. 36m. The Moon will set 3 or 4 minutes before sunrise, about one third eclipsed.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 4th, invisible in the United States.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 29th, in the afternoon, which will be visible here about an hour before sunset, although very small. Not visible at Greenwich.

V. A total Eclipse of the Moon, August 13th, invisible in the United States.

VI. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 28th, invisible in the United States.

It thus appears that not one of the six Eclipses of the year will be visible at the great central and geographical meridian of Greenwich.

The greatest number of Eclipses which can happen in a year is seven the least, two; in which case both must be Eclipses of the Sun.

Morning and Evening Stars.

VENUS will be Morning Star until Sept. 27th, and Evening Star the rest of the year.

MARS will be Evening Star until July the 26th, and Morning Star the rest of the year.

JUPITER will be Evening Star until June 25th, and Morning Star the rest of the year.

SATURN will be Morning Star until January 31st, then Evening Star until August 10th, and Morning Star the rest of the year.

Duration of the Seasons, &c.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	19
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	37
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	12
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	47
Tropical Year	365	5	55
Sun North of the Equator	186	10	49
Sun South of the Equator	178	19	6
Difference	7	15	43

The astronomical season of the year is determined by the mid-day altitude of the Sun; that day on which the mid-day altitude is greatest, is Midsummer-day; that on which it is least, is Midwinter. The days of the middle altitude, between the above extremes, are the Equinoxes, or days of spring and autumn.

Chronological Cycles.

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Equinoxes and Solstices.

	D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox, March	20	4	28	morn.
Summer Solstice, June	21	1	5	morn.
Autumnal Equinox, September	23	3	17	morn.
Winter Solstice, December	21	9	4	morn.

Time.

TIME is spoken of under various technical and familiar terms, as absolute and relative time, Mean-time, Apparent-time, Siderial-time, Astronomical-time of day, Local-time, &c. Of these, *mean* or *local*-time, which is determined by clocks, is used in some Almanacs; and *apparent* or *sun*-time in others. Modern Almanacs generally use *clock*-time, which is always right, while *sun*-time is subject to continual variations. The former indicates the time at any place, according to the meridian of that place and thus the local or clock-time is made to conform very nearly to the apparent or sun-time at all places in the same latitude. So when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington, is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore the clocks at Washington will be *slower* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington, namely, 12 minutes, 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock, A. M., at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every 15° of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*—at that instant of *absolute* time—rising at every place on the same latitude; but that wherever the Sun rises on that latitude, it will be 6 *o'clock by the time-pieces at those places*. The Sun will go from the horizon of Philadelphia, west to the horizon of St. Louis in an hour.

True Time.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16¼ minutes before or after 12 when

its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the Sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark ; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-mark, the watch must be set 12 minutes and 41 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line, the former of which may be thus easily constructed :

About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the meridian-line, let another person make the *mark* in some firm place, where the shadow of the Sun is cast by a *perpendicular* object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

Time of Lunar Eclipse of Feb. 17, Morning.

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Begins	Total Eclipse.		PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Begins	Total Eclipse.		Ends
		From	To			From	To	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Augusta, Me	4 18	5 15	6 53	Toronto, U. C	3 40	4 37	6 15	. ..
Portland, Me	4 16	5 13	6 51	Detroit	3 25	4 22	6 0	. ..
Boston	4 13	5 10	6 48	Columbus, O	3 25	4 22	6 0	. ..
Providence	4 12	5 9	6 47	Cincinnati	3 20	4 17	5 55	. ..
Hartford	4 7	5 4	6 42	Indianapolis	3 13	4 10	5 48	. ..
New Haven	4 5	5 2	6 40	Chicago	3 7	4 4	5 42	. ..
Albany	4 2	4 59	6 37	Madison	2 59	3 56	5 34	. ..
New York	4 1	4 58	6 36	Springfield	2 59	3 56	5 34	. ..
Philadelphia	3 57	4 54	6 32	St. Louis	2 56	3 53	5 31	6 48
Utica	3 57	4 54	6 32	Galena	2 56	3 53	5 31	6 48
Baltimore	3 51	4 48	6 26	Iowa City	2 50	3 47	5 25	6 42
Auburn	3 51	4 48	6 26	Jefferson City	2 49	3 46	5 24	6 41
Washington	3 49	4 46	6 24	Santa Fee	1 53	2 50	4 28	5 45
Dundee	3 49	4 46	6 24	Oregon City	0 53	1 50	3 28	4 45
Rochester	3 46	4 43	6 21	Monterey, Cal	0 50	1 47	3 25	4 42
Buffalo	3 42	4 39	6 17	San Francisco	0 47	1 44	3 22	4 39

Comets.

The appearance of Donati's brilliant and beautiful comet during the last half of the past year, has given to the entire world new interest in these mysterious strangers. The number of comets which have made their appearance since the Christian Era, is more than 500 ; how many more there are can never be certainly known ; some of those already observed, having pursued such a hyperbolic path as almost to preclude the possibility of their ever returning to the same place again ; how many have preceded them on a similarly excentric course, cannot even be conjectured. Kepler, who was the cotemporary of Galileo, is reported to have said, that comets were as numerous as the fishes of the sea ; and subsequent observations and authorities, down to the present time, have strengthened the opinion that there are at least many thousands of them ; some think as many as 20,000 ; while Arago thinks there cannot be less than 7,000,000. Comets are generally considered to be only gaseous bodies, and one of the French astronomers speaks of them as visible nothings. The probability is that they contain a small quantity of matter : notwithstanding, stars of the sixteenth magnitude have been seen through the nucleus of some of them ; indeed, it has been conjectured that they are planets in embryo, which will sometime be wrought into form and substance by the Great Architect, and take their place in the harmony of the spheres. They shine by borrowed light ; but their heat is often intense. That of the comet of 1843 on its nearest approach to the sun, was computed to be 2,000 times hotter than red hot iron. Some comets revolve eastward, others westward, and all with amazing velocity ; the celebrated comet of 1680, which at one time had a tail 120,000,000 miles in length, moved at the rate of 880,000 miles an hour, as it approached the sun ; and the comet of 1843, which had at one time a tail 200,000,000 miles, when nearest to the sun, moved at an estimated velocity of 1,307,000 miles per hour. The tail of a comet is generally on the side from the sun, and of curved shape. Some comets have no tail, others more than one ; the comet of 1744 had six tails spread out like a fan. Among the most remarkable which have made their appearance in the last few centuries, in addition to those already mentioned, are the comets of 1811. Encke's, the tail of which was egg-shaped ; Halley's, with a vast round envelope, and a short broad square tail, and Biela's, which had no tail. To these must be added, on account of its recent appearance, the Donati comet, whose tail was at one time 18,000,000 miles in length. Its nearest approach to the earth was on the evening of the 10th of October, when it was about 51,000,000 miles distant. The celebrated Professor Hind, of London, says of its future, "after it is lost to view in Europe," which was the case at the beginning of November, "the comet will traverse the southern extremity of the constellation, Sagittarius, and thence pass through Telescopium into Indus, where it will be found about Christmas, not far from the star α in Parvo. It will remain in the same constellation during January and part of February, slowly approaching the principal star in Toucan, and, indeed, will continue in that part of the heavens until it has nearly completed its next revolution round the sun, and again presents itself to the gaze of another Donati a few hundred years hence."

Tides.

Tides are caused by the joint action of the Sun and Moon upon the Earth, and not, as is generally supposed, by the Moon alone. The Moon's power to raise a tide compared with that of the Sun, is as 2¼ or 2½ to 1. The highest tides occur in the Bay of Funday, where they rise to 70 feet, and with such velocity as not unfrequently to overtake the swiftest animals. In some parts of the open ocean the tidal wave travels, according to Whewel and others, with a velocity of 700 to 1,000 miles an hour. Tides are very much affected by the wind, both as to the time of their occurrence and their height; this fact caused La Place to regard the construction of the formula for determining their time as a very difficult problem. Sir John Lubbock states that during the long prevalence of a hurricane in England, in 1839, there was no tide at a distance of 25 miles up the Trent, a circumstance never known before. On another stream, five miles from the Humber, the tide ebbed without flowing until the river was dry in certain places. Nevertheless, the calendar pages give the time at which flood tide or high water will ordinarily prevail at Boston, New York, and Charleston; and by adding to or substracting from the time of high water in New York, according to the directions in the following table, the time of high water at any place therein may be readily determined.

Tide Table.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Albany	add 6 34	Machias	add 1 54	Portland	add 3 12
Annapolis, Md	add 8 25	Marblehead	add 1 49	Providence	sub 0 41
Annapolis, N. S.	add 1 49	New Bedford	sub 0 16	Richmond	add 8 15
Baltimore	add 10 20	New Haven	add 3 3	Salem	add 3 0
Bridgeport	add 2 58	New London	add 1 15	Sands's Point	add 3 0
Cape Split	add 2 0	Newport	sub 0 28	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub 0 44
Eastport	add 2 9	New Rochelle	add 3 9	Sunbury	add 0 19
Hellgate	add 1 41	Norfolk	sub 0 41	Throgg's Neck	add 3 7
Holmes's Hole	add 3 30	Plymouth	add 2 19		

Principal Bodies in the Solar Sysem.

NAMES.	Mean diameter.	Mean distance fr'm the Sun.	Revolution aro'd the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Velocity per min. in orbit.	Size; the Earth being 1.	Dens. Earth being one.	Light, Earth being one.
	Miles.	Miles.	yrs. days	d. h. m.	Miles.			
The Sun	883,240	.....	.....	25 9 59	.....	1,412,921.100	0.252	infin.
Mercury	3,224	36,814,000	... 88	1 0 5	1,827	0.568	1.120	6 680
Venus	7,687	68,787,000	... 224	.. 23 21	1,338	0.909	0.923	1.911
The Earth	7.91	95,103,000	1 ...	.. 23 56	1,138	1.000	1.000	1.000
The Moon	2,180	95,103,000	1 ...	27 7 43	38	0.020	0.615	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,908,000	1 321	1 0 37	921	0.125	0.948	0.431
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	11 215	.. 9 56	496	1,456,000	0.238	0.037
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	29 167	.. 10 29	368	771.000	0.138	0.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,290,000	84 6	1 13 33	259	80.000	0 242	0.003
Neptune	41,500	2,854,000,000	164 226	.. .. ..	208	143 000	0.140	0.001

The apparently vast extent of unoccupied space existing between Mars and Jupiter was the cause of the researches which have resulted in the discovery of those remarkable bodies, the asteroids. One of the most singular facts connected with these bodies is their small size, —Herschel having computed the diameter of Ceres at 162 miles, and that of Pallas at 110. They are very near together, and their orbits "all lock into one another like the links of a chain." Their origin has long been a matter of speculation. Their number is still unknown. The following table, however, exhibits the names of forty asteroids, thus far known to exist with the name of discoverer and time of discovery of each.

1 Ceres,	1801,	Piazzi,
2 Pallas,	1802,	Olbers,
3 Juno,	1804,	Harding,
4 Vesta,	1807,	Olbers,
5 Aatræa,	1845,	Hencke,
6 Hebe,	1847,	Hencke,
7 Iris,	1847,	Hind,
8 Flora,	1847,	Hind,
9 Metis,	1848,	Graham,
10 Hygeia,	1849,	Gasparis,
11 Parthenope,	1850,	Gasparis,
12 Clio,	1850,	Hind,
13 Egeria,	1850,	Gasparis,
14 Irene,	1851,	Hind,
15 Eunomia,	1851,	Gasparis.
16 Psyche,	1852,	Gasparis,
17 Thetis,	1852,	Luther,
18 Melpomene,	1852,	Hind,
19 Fortuna,	1852,	Hind.
20 Massilia,	1852,	Gasparis,
21 Lutetia,	1852,	Goldschmidt,
22 Calliope,	1852,	Hind,
23 Thalia,	1852,	Hind,
24 Themis,	1853,	Casparis,
25 Phocea,	1853,	Charcornac,
26 Proserpina,	1853,	Luther,
27 Euterpe,	1853,	Hind,
28 Bellona,	1854,	Luther,
29 Amphitrite,	1854,	Marth,
30 Urania,	1854,	Hind,
31 Euphrosyne,	1854,	Ferguson,
32 Pomona,	1854,	Goldschmidt,
33 Polyhymnia,	1854,	Chacornac,
34 Circe,	1855,	Chacornac,

35 Leucothea,	1855,	Luther,
36 Atalanta,	1855,	Goldschmidt,
37 Fides,	1855,	Luther,
38 Leda,	1856,	Chacornac,
39 Letitia,	1856,	Chacornac,
40 Harmonia,	1856,	Goldschmidt.

Eleven others not named above have recently been discovered.

The nearest of these asteroids to the sun, is Hora, 211,296,000 miles distant, and performing her annual revolution in 1,193 days. The most remote from the sun is Euphrosyne, 302,976,000 miles distant, and performing her annual revolution in 2,048 days.

Almanacs.

The ancient Egyptians had instruments answering the purpose of modern almanacs. The Baltic nations, according to several authorities, formerly engraved their calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helves of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking-sticks. They were called by different nations *rimstocks*, *primstaries*, *runstocks*, *runstaffs*, *clogs*, etc. The old Saxon Log Almanac, or *Almonaght*, signifying observations on all the moons, was a square piece of wood, horn or metal, about a foot in length, and two inches diameter, on the sides of which were graven the golden numbers, dominical letters, and epacts of the different Sundays in each quarter of a year. These are believed to have had an Eastern origin. Several such are to be seen in the British Museum. Following these after a long period came the early written almanacs ; they were of two descriptions—the ecclesiastical, which seems to have been of the greatest antiquity, and was to be found added to most of the Latin manuscripts of the Scriptures ; and also the astronomical. The former contained lists of saints' days, festivals, and other matters of religious interest ; the latter comprised nothing beyond certain astronomical computations. Of the specimens in the British Museum, some are in Latin ; others, dating as far back as the beginning of the 15th century, are in English. Many of them are of an astrological character, and among the rest one by the famous Roger Bacon, and another by the notorious Dr. Lee.

In the year 1472, the printed Almanac made its appearance on the Continent, prepared by one Johannas de Monte-Reigo. From Germany and Holland these almanacs found their way into France, when, in the year 1507, one of them was translated into English, and printed in Great Britain. The first of the kind, by Richard Pynson, was called the "Sheapheard's Kalender." The pages of these printed almanacs like the familiar old Farmers Almanacs of this country were filled with a curious variety of miscellaneous matter having no relation to "sun, moon or stars," or anything else, pertaining to the calendar. They also abounded in pretentious and absurd prognostications concerning the changes of the weather. The familiar rhyme on the days of the month, appeared, with some variations, in some of the almanacs of the sixteenth century, as follows :—

"April, June, and September,
Thirty dais have, as November ;
Each month olso does never vary,
From thirty-one save February,
Which twenty-eight doth still confine,
Save on Leap-year, then twenty-nine."

About the same period appeared the original of the well-known school-boy rhymes, "Multiplication is vexation, and division is as bad," and so on, and many other specimens of a peculiarity which makes the "old almanac" a decided novelty.

Old Style and New Style.

THE NEW STYLE was adopted in Catholic countries by order of Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582—the 5th of October was called the 15th, omitting 10 days. Protestant Britain adopted this rule in 1752, calling the 3d of September the 14th, omitting 11 nominal days. Russia adheres to the old style, the difference from the new being now 12 days. Up to 1752, the year was held to begin in England with the 25th of March: 1751, did so, but 1752 began January 1, by act of Parliament, agreeably to the Gregorian or Roman Catholic Calendar, which is the true time, with only an error of one day in about 3,000 years.

In this country the old style was not discarded in colloquial discourse until about fifty years ago. To guard against the disarrangement of the calendar in future, chronologers now omit the leap-year at the end of four centuries, which plan is found to balance the excess of 11 minutes 24 seconds, this being added by making every fourth year leap-year, as people generally suppose. The year 1800 was not a leap-year, for one of these intercalary days had accumulated, and was dropped ; and the same will have to be done in 1900. There are now, therefore, twelve days difference between the old and new styles.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.—At any time of the year, add twelve hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

THE LENGTH OF DAYS.—At Berlin and London the longest day has 16 1-2 hours ; at Stockholm and Upsal, 16 1-2 ; at Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, 17, and the shortest 7. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest has 19 and the shortest 5 hours. At Bornea, in Finland, the longest day has 21 1-2, and the shortest 2 1-2. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption ; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is 3 1-2 months.

THE TRUE TIME IN PLACES AT A DISTANCE.—The sun appears to move over the length of a degree of longitude in four minutes ; so that the mean time of a place one degree east of New York, for instance, is four minutes earlier than the New York time ; the mean time of a place one degree west of that city, four minutes later ; and at that rate for any greater or lesser distance either way. New York is 74° 1′ west of Greenwich observatory.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1859. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.
New Moon.....	4	0 42 mo.
First Quarter.....	12	2 39 mo.
Full Moon.....	18	7 5 ev.
Third Quarter.....	25	4 1 ev.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. SOUTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. Ch'tn.		
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.
1	Sat.	23 1 3	7 30	4 38	5 38	9 47	7 25	4 43	5 31	6 33	7 19	4 49	5 24	7 3	5 5	5 3	5 33	1	12 3 50
2	B	22 5 51	7 30	4 39	6 36	10 36	7 25	4 44	6 28	7 22	7 19	4 50	6 21	7 3	5 6	6 0	6 22	5	
3	Mon.	22 50 11	7 30	4 40	sets.	11 19	7 25	4 45	sets.	8 5	7 19	4 51	sets.	7 3	5 7	sets.	7 5	9	12 7 24
4	Tue.	22 44 4	7 30	4 41	5 2	morn.	7 25	4 46	5 8	8 49	7 19	4 52	5 14	7 3	5 8	5 33	7 49	13	12 10 23
5	Wed.	22 37 30	7 30	4 41	6 6	0 3	7 25	4 46	6 11	9 31	7 19	4 52	6 16	7 3	5 8	6 31	8 31	17	12 12 10
6	Thu.	22 30 29	7 30	4 42	7 11	0 45	7 25	4 47	7 14	10 10	7 19	4 53	7 18	7 3	5 9	7 30	9 10	21	12 12 27
7	Fri.	22 23 1	7 30	4 43	8 13	1 24	7 25	4 48	8 15	11 44	7 19	4 54	8 18	7 3	5 10	8 26	9 44	25	12 12 27
8	Sat.	22 15 7	7 30	4 44	9 16	1 58	7 25	4 49	9 17	11 20	7 19	4 55	9 19	7 3	5 11	9 23	10 20		
9	B	22 6 46	7 30	4 45	10 17	2 34	7 25	4 50	10 17	12 0	7 19	4 56	10 17	7 3	5 12	10 18	11 0		
10	Mon.	21 58 0	7 29	4 46	11 22	3 14	7 24	4 51	10 21	morn.	7 19	4 57	11 20	7 3	5 13	11 16	11 43		
11	Tue.	21 48 48	7 29	4 47	morn.	3 57	7 24	4 52	morn.	0 43	7 18	4 58	morn.	7 2	5 14	morn.	morn.		
12	Wed.	21 39 11	7 29	4 48	0 29	4 43	7 24	4 53	0 26	1 29	7 18	4 59	0 24	7 2	5 15	0 16	0 29		
13	Thu.	21 29 9	7 28	4 49	1 39	5 37	7 23	4 54	1 35	2 23	7 18	5 0	1 31	7 2	5 15	1 19	1 23		
14	Fri.	21 18 42	7 28	4 50	2 54	6 37	7 23	4 55	2 49	3 23	7 17	5 1	2 44	7 2	5 16	2 28	2 23		
15	Sat.	21 7 50	7 27	4 52	4 11	7 46	7 22	4 57	4 5	4 32	7 17	5 2	3 58	7 2	5 17	3 39	3 32		
16	B	20 56 34	7 27	4 53	5 26	8 57	7 22	4 58	5 19	5 43	7 16	5 3	5 11	7 2	5 18	4 50	4 43		
17	Mon.	20 44 55	7 26	4 54	6 21	10 6	7 21	4 59	6 14	6 52	7 16	5 4	6 7	7 2	5 19	5 46	5 52		
18	Tue.	20 32 52	7 25	4 56	rises.	11 3	7 20	5 1	rises.	7 49	7 16	5 6	rises.	7 1	5 19	rises.	6 49		
19	Wed.	20 20 25	7 25	4 57	6 3	11 59	7 20	5 2	6 6	8 45	7 15	5 7	6 11	7 1	5 20	6 23	7 45		
20	Thu.	20 7 36	7 24	5 58	7 23	ev. 50	7 19	5 3	7 25	9 36	7 14	5 8	7 28	7 1	5 21	7 35	8 36		
21	Fri.	19 54 24	7 23	4 59	8 40	1 35	7 18	5 4	8 41	10 21	7 14	5 9	8 41	7 1	5 21	8 45	9 21		
22	Sat.	19 40 50	7 22	5 1	9 52	2 17	7 18	5 5	9 52	11 03	7 13	5 10	9 51	7 1	5 22	9 50	10 3		
23	B	19 26 54	7 22	5 2	11 4	3 2	7 17	5 6	11 2	11 48	7 12	5 11	11 0	7 0	5 23	10 54	10 48		
24	Mon.	19 12 36	7 21	5 3	morn.	3 49	7 16	5 7	morn.	ev. 35	7 12	5 12	morn.	7 0	5 24	11 55	11 35		
25	Tue.	18 57 57	7 20	5 4	0 11	4 38	7 16	5 8	0 8	1 24	7 11	5 13	0 5	6 59	5 25	morn.	ev. 24		
26	Wed.	18 42 57	7 19	5 5	1 20	5 31	7 15	5 9	1 15	2 17	7 10	5 14	1 11	6 59	5 26	0 57	1 17		
27	Thu.	18 27 37	7 19	5 7	2 26	6 29	7 14	5 11	2 21	3 15	7 9	5 15	2 15	6 58	5 27	1 58	2 15		
28	Fri.	18 11 56	7 18	5 8	3 32	7 31	7 13	5 12	3 26	4 17	7 9	5 16	3 19	6 58	5 28	2 59	3 17		
29	Sat.	17 55 56	7 17	5 9	4 31	8 29	7 13	5 13	4 24	5 15	7 8	5 17	4 16	6 58	5 29	3 55	4 15		
30	B	17 39 36	7 16	5 11	5 23	9 25	7 12	5 15	5 16	6 11	7 7	5 19	5 8	6 57	5 30	5 47	4 11		
31	Mon.	17 22 58	7 15	5 12	6 4	10 15	7 11	5 16	5 58	7 1	7 7	5 20	5 51	6 57	5 31	5 31	6 1		

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BL'TIMORE.	CH'LSTON.
New Moon.....	2	8 20 ev.	8 8 ev.	7 58 ev.	7 45 ev.
First Quarter.....	10	2 56 ev.	2 44 ev.	2 34 ev.	2 21 ev.
Full Moon.....	17	5 58 mo.	5 46 mo.	5 36 mo.	5 23 mo.
Third Quarter.....	24	9 38 mo.	9 26 mo.	9 16 mo.	9 22 mo.

SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.	D.	H.	M.	S.
	1	12	13	52
	9	12	14	30
	17	12	14	17
	25	12	13	18

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. SOUTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W Ch'tn.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tue.	17 6 1	7 14	5 14	6 41	10 58	7 10	5 18	6 35	7 44	7 6	5 22	6 30	6 56	5 32	6 12	6 44
2	Wed.	16 48 46	7 12	5 15	sets.	11 36	7 9	5 19	sets.	8 22	7 5	5 23	sets.	6 55	5 33	sets.	7 22
3	Thu.	16 31 14	7 11	5 17	6 4	morn.	7 8	5 20	6 7	9 1	7 4	5 24	6 10	6 54	5 34	6 19	8 1
4	Fri.	16 13 24	7 10	5 18	7 9	0 15	7 7	5 21	7 10	9 37	7 3	5 25	7 12	6 54	5 35	7 17	8 37
5	Sat.	15 55 18	7 9	5 19	8 12	0 51	7 6	5 22	8 12	10 14	7 2	5 26	8 13	6 53	5 36	8 14	9 14
6	S	15 36 55	7 8	5 21	9 15	1 28	7 5	5 24	9 14	10 45	7 1	5 27	9 13	6 52	5 37	9 10	9 45
7	Mon.	15 18 17	7 7	5 22	10 20	1 59	7 4	5 25	10 18	11 23	7 0	5 28	10 16	6 51	5 38	10 10	10 23
8	Tue.	14 59 23	7 6	5 24	11 27	2 37	7 3	5 26	11 24	morn.	6 59	5 29	11 20	6 50	5 39	11 10	11 8
9	Wed.	14 40 14	7 5	5 25	morn.	3 22	7 2	5 28	morn.	0 8	6 58	5 30	morn.	6 49	5 40	morn.	11 57
10	Thu.	14 20 50	7 3	5 26	0 40	4 11	7 0	5 29	0 35	0 57	6 57	5 31	0 30	6 48	5 41	0 15	morn.
11	Fri.	14 1 13	7 2	5 27	1 54	5 10	6 59	5 30	1 48	1 56	6 56	5 32	1 42	6 47	5 42	1 24	0 56
12	Sat.	13 41 21	7 1	5 29	3 6	6 20	6 58	5 32	2 59	3 6	6 55	5 34	2 52	6 46	5 43	2 31	2 6
13	S	13 21 17	7 0	5 30	4 13	7 35	6 56	5 33	4 6	4 21	6 54	5 35	3 58	6 45	5 44	3 37	3 21
14	Mon.	13 0 59	6 58	5 31	5 9	8 48	6 55	5 34	5 3	5 34	6 53	5 36	4 56	6 44	5 45	4 36	4 34
15	Tue.	12 40 29	6 57	5 32	5 55	9 55	6 54	5 35	5 50	6 41	6 51	5 37	5 44	6 43	5 45	5 28	5 41
16	Wed.	12 19 46	6 55	5 33	rises.	10 51	6 53	5 36	rises.	7 37	6 50	5 38	rises.	6 42	5 47	rises.	6 37
17	Thu.	11 58 52	6 54	5 34	6 11	11 37	6 51	5 37	6 13	8 23	6 49	5 39	6 15	6 41	5 47	6 20	7 23
18	Fri.	11 37 47	6 52	5 36	7 28	ev. 24	6 50	5 38	7 28	9 10	6 48	5 40	7 28	6 40	5 48	7 29	8 10
19	Sat.	11 16 30	6 51	5 37	8 41	1 7	6 49	5 39	8 40	9 53	6 47	5 41	8 39	6 39	5 49	8 35	8 53
20	S	10 55 3	6 49	5 39	9 52	1 46	6 47	5 41	9 50	10 32	6 45	5 42	9 47	6 38	5 50	9 39	9 32
21	Mon.	10 33 27	6 48	5 30	11 3	2 26	6 46	5 42	10 59	11 12	6 44	5 43	10 55	6 37	5 51	10 42	10 12
22	Tue.	10 11 39	6 47	5 41	morn.	3 13	6 44	5 43	morn.	11 50	6 43	5 44	morn.	6 36	5 51	11 47	10 59
23	Wed.	9 49 43	6 45	5 43	0 14	4 4	6 43	5 45	0 8	ev. 50	6 42	5 46	0 3	6 35	5 52	morn.	11 50
24	Thu.	9 27 37	6 33	5 44	1 19	4 59	6 41	5 46	1 13	1 45	6 40	5 47	1 7	6 34	5 53	0 48	ev. 45
25	Fri.	9 5 23	6 43	5 45	2 21	5 59	6 39	5 47	2 14	2 45	6 39	5 48	2 7	6 33	5 54	1 46	1 45
26	Sat.	8 43 1	6 41	5 46	3 16	7 2	6 38	5 48	3 9	3 48	6 38	5 49	3 1	6 32	5 55	2 30	2 48
27	S	8 20 31	6 39	5 47	4 3	8 2	6 37	5 49	3 56	4 48	6 36	5 50	3 49	6 31	5 56	3 28	3 48
28	Mon.	7 57 53	6 37	5 48	4 41	8 58	6 36	5 49	4 35	5 44	6 34	5 51	4 29	6 30	5 56	4 10	4 44

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	4	2 26 ev.	2 14 ev.	2 4 ev.	1 51 ev.	1	12	12	35	
First Quarter.....	11	11 56 ev.	11 44 ev.	11 34 ev.	11 20 ev.	9	12	10	45	
Full Moon.....	18	5 1 ev.	4 49 ev.	4 39 ev.	4 26 ev.	17	12	8	33	
Third Quarter.....	26	4 42 mo.	4 30 mo.	4 20 mo.	4 6 mo.	25	12	6	7	

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN'S DECL. SOUTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.				Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. Ch'tn.	D.	H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Tue.	7 35 8	6 35	5 50	5 14	9 47	6 35	5 50	5 9	6 33	6 33	5 52	5 4		6 28	5 57	4 48	5 33		
2	Wed.	7 12 17	6 33	5 51	5 38	10 29	6 33	5 51	5 34	7 15	6 31	5 53	5 30		6 27	5 58	5 18	6 15		
3	Thu.	6 49 20	6 32	5 53	6 1	11 4	6 32	5 53	5 58	7 50	6 30	5 54	5 56		6 26	5 59	5 47	6 50		
4	Fri.	6 26 17	6 30	5 54	sets.	11 41	6 30	5 54	sets.	8 27	6 29	5 55	sets.		6 25	5 59	sets.	8 27		
5	Sat.	6 3 8	6 29	5 55	7 6	morn.	6 29	5 55	7 6	9 4	6 27	5 56	7 5		6 24	6 0	7 4	8 4		
6	B	5 39 55	6 27	5 56	8 11	0 18	6 27	5 56	8 10	9 10	6 26	5 57	8 8		6 23	6 1	8 3	8 40		
7	Mon.	5 16 38	6 26	5 58	9 20	0 54	6 26	5 58	9 16	10 17	6 25	5 58	9 14		6 22	6 1	9 4	9 17		
8	Tue.	4 53 16	6 24	5 59	10 30	1 31	6 24	5 59	10 26	10 57	6 24	5 59	10 21		6 21	6 2	10 8	9 57		
9	Wed.	4 29 50	6 23	6 0	11 43	2 11	6 23	6 0	11 38	11 45	6 22	6 0	11 32		6 20	6 3	11 15	10 45		
10	Thu.	4 6 21	6 21	6 1	morn.	2 59	6 21	6 1	morn.	morn.	6 20	6 1	morn.		6 18	6 4	morn.	11 42		
11	Fri.	3 42 50	6 19	6 2	0 55	3 56	6 19	6 2	0 49	0 42	6 18	6 2	0 42		6 17	6 4	0 22	morn.		
12	Sat.	3 19 16	6 17	6 3	2 2	5 0	6 17	6 3	1 54	1 46	6 17	6 3	1 47		6 16	6 5	1 26	0 46		
13	B	2 55 39	6 15	6 5	3 3	6 16	6 15	6 4	2 56	3 2	6 15	6 4	2 49		6 14	6 6	2 28	2 2		
14	Mon.	2 32 1	6 14	6 6	3 51	7 29	6 14	6 5	3 45	4 15	6 14	6 5	3 39		6 13	6 7	3 20	3 15		
15	Tue.	2 8 22	6 12	6 7	4 28	8 38	6 12	6 6	4 24	5 24	6 13	6 6	4 19		6 11	6 8	4 4	4 24		
16	Wed.	1 41 41	6 10	6 8	4 59	9 36	6 10	6 7	4 56	6 22	6 11	6 7	4 52		6 10	6 9	4 42	5 22		
17	Thu.	1 21 0	6 9	6 9	5 26	10 27	6 9	6 8	5 24	7 13	6 10	6 8	5 22		6 9	6 10	5 17	6 13		
18	Fri.	0 57 18	6 7	6 10	rises.	11 10	6 7	6 9	rises.	7 56	6 8	6 9	rises.		6 8	6 11	rises.	6 56		
19	Sat.	0 33 36	6 5	6 11	7 29	11 52	6 5	6 10	7 27	8 38	6 6	6 10	7 25		6 6	6 11	7 19	7 38		
20	B	0 9 55	6 3	6 13	8 42	ev. 36	6 3	6 12	8 39	9 22	6 5	6 11	8 35		6 5	6 12	8 25	8 22		
21	Mon.	N. 13 46	6 2	6 14	9 52	1 15	6 2	6 13	9 47	10 1	6 3	6 12	9 42		6 3	6 13	9 28	9 1		
22	Tue.	0 37 26	6 0	6 15	11 1	1 57	6 0	6 14	10 56	10 43	6 2	6 13	10 50		6 2	6 14	10 32	9 43		
23	Wed.	1 1 5	5 59	6 17	morn.	2 43	5 59	6 15	12 0	11 29	6 1	6 14	11 53		6 1	6 14	11 33	10 29		
24	Thu.	1 24 42	5 57	6 18	0 6	3 35	5 58	6 16	morn.	ev. 21	5 59	6 15	morn.		5 59	6 15	morn.	11 21		
25	Fri.	1 48 17	5 55	6 19	1 7	4 31	5 56	6 17	0 59	1 17	5 57	6 16	0 52		5 58	6 16	0 31	ev. 17		
26	Sat.	2 11 50	5 53	6 20	1 56	5 30	5 55	6 18	1 50	2 16	5 56	6 17	1 42		5 56	6 16	1 21	1 16		
27	B	2 35 20	5 52	6 21	2 38	6 29	5 54	6 19	2 32	3 15	5 54	6 18	2 26		5 55	6 17	2 6	2 15		
28	Mon.	2 58 47	5 51	6 22	3 12	7 29	5 52	6 20	3 7	4 15	5 53	6 19	3 1		5 54	6 17	2 45	3 15		
29	Tue.	3 22 11	5 49	6 23	3 41	8 18	5 51	6 21	3 37	5 4	5 52	6 20	3 32		5 53	6 18	3 19	4 4		
30	Wed.	3 45 31	5 47	6 24	4 6	9 9	5 49	6 22	4 3	5 55	5 50	6 21	4 0		5 52	6 18	3 50	4 55		
31	Thu.	4 8 47	5 45	6 25	4 26	9 52	5 47	6 23	4 24	6 38	5 48	6 22	4 22		5 51	6 19	4 16	5 38		

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M
New Moon.....	3	5 33 mo.
First Quarter.....	10	6 37 mo.
Full Moon.....	17	4 32 mo.
Third Quarter.....	24	0 1 mo.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. NORTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BL'TIMORE.	CH'LESTON.	SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.	
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W Ch'tn.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.						
1	Fri.	4 31 59	5 43	6 26	4 44	10 30	5 45	6 24	4 44	7 16	5 46	6 22	4 43	5 49	6 20	4 41	6 16	4 48 mo.	5 11 mo.	4 48 mo.	10 6	1	12 3 59
2	Sat.	4 55 5	5 41	6 27	sets.	11 5	5 42	6 25	sets.	7 51	5 44	6 23	sets.	5 47	6 21	sets.	6 51						
3	S	5 18 6	5 40	6 28	7 7	11 45	5 41	6 26	7 5	8 31	5 43	6 24	7 2	5 46	6 22	6 54	7 31					9	12 1 38
4	Mon.	5 41 2	5 38	6 29	8 17	morn.	5 39	6 27	8 14	9 13	5 41	6 25	8 9	5 45	6 22	7 57	8 13						
5	Tue.	6 3 52	5 36	6 30	9 30	0 27	5 37	6 28	9 25	9 56	5 39	6 25	9 20	5 43	6 23	9 4	8 56						
6	Wed.	6 26 35	5 34	6 31	10 45	1 10	5 35	6 29	10 39	10 43	5 38	6 26	10 33	5 42	6 24	10 14	9 43						
7	Thu.	6 49 11	5 32	6 32	11 55	1 57	5 33	6 30	11 49	11 35	5 37	6 27	11 41	5 40	6 24	11 21	10 35						
8	Fri.	7 11 41	5 30	6 33	morn.	2 49	5 31	6 31	morn.	morn.	5 35	6 28	morn.	5 39	6 25	morn.	11 38						
9	Sat.	7 34 3	5 29	6 34	0 57	3 52	5 30	6 32	0 50	0 38	5 33	6 29	0 43	5 38	6 26	0 23	morn.						
10	S	7 56 17	5 27	6 35	1 47	4 57	5 28	6 33	1 41	1 43	5 31	6 30	1 35	5 36	6 26	1 16	0 43						
11	Mon.	8 18 23	5 25	6 36	2 29	5 10	5 26	6 34	2 24	2 56	5 29	6 31	2 19	5 35	6 27	2 3	1 56						
12	Tue.	8 40 21	5 24	6 37	3 0	7 14	5 25	6 35	2 57	4 0	5 28	6 32	2 53	5 34	6 28	2 41	3 0						
13	Wed.	9 2 10	5 22	6 38	3 28	8 14	5 24	6 36	3 26	5 0	5 27	6 33	3 23	5 33	6 28	3 16	4 0						
14	Thu.	9 23 50	5 21	6 39	3 50	9 11	5 22	6 37	3 49	5 57	5 25	6 34	3 48	5 32	6 29	3 45	4 57						
15	Fri.	9 45 20	5 19	6 40	4 13	9 59	5 21	6 38	4 14	6 45	5 24	6 35	4 14	5 31	6 30	4 16	5 45						
16	Sat.	10 6 41	5 17	6 41	rises.	10 42	5 20	6 39	rises.	7 28	5 23	6 36	rises.	5 30	6 31	rises.	6 28						
17	S	10 27 52	5 16	6 42	7 30	11 24	5 18	6 40	7 27	8 10	5 21	6 37	7 22	5 29	6 31	7 10	7 10						
18	Mon.	10 48 53	5 15	6 43	8 41	ev. 6	5 16	6 41	8 36	8 52	5 20	6 38	8 31	5 28	6 32	8 15	7 52						
19	Tue.	11 9 53	5 13	6 44	9 50	0 49	5 15	6 42	9 44	9 35	5 19	6 39	9 38	5 26	6 33	9 19	8 35						
20	Wed.	11 30 22	5 12	6 46	10 53	1 40	5 13	6 44	10 47	10 26	5 17	6 40	10 39	5 25	6 33	10 19	9 26						
21	Thu.	11 50 50	5 10	6 47	11 48	2 20	5 11	6 45	11 42	11 6	5 15	6 41	11 34	5 24	6 34	11 14	10 6						
22	Fri.	12 11 6	5 8	6 48	morn.	3 11	5 10	6 46	morn.	11 57	5 14	6 42	morn.	5 23	6 35	morn.	10 57						
23	Sat.	12 31 11	5 6	6 49	0 35	4 3	5 9	6 47	0 28	ev. 49	5 13	6 43	0 21	5 22	6 35	0 1	11 49						
24	S	12 51 3	5 4	6 51	1 12	4 56	5 7	6 48	1 7	1 42	5 11	6 44	1 1	5 21	6 36	0 43	ev. 42						
25	Mon.	13 10 43	5 3	6 52	1 42	5 50	5 6	6 49	1 37	2 36	5 10	6 45	1 32	5 20	6 37	1 18	1 36						
26	Tue.	13 30 10	5 2	6 53	2 8	6 43	5 5	6 50	2 4	3 29	5 9	6 46	2 0	5 19	6 37	1 49	2 29						
27	Wed.	13 49 24	5 1	6 54	2 29	7 34	5 3	6 51	2 27	4 20	5 7	6 47	2 24	5 18	6 38	2 17	3 20						
28	Thu.	14 8 24	4 59	6 56	2 47	8 21	5 2	6 52	2 46	5 7	5 6	6 48	2 45	5 16	6 39	2 41	4 7						
29	Fri.	14 27 11	4 57	6 57	3 7	9 7	5 1	6 53	3 7	5 53	5 4	6 49	3 8	5 15	6 39	3 3	5 3						
30	Sat.	14 45 43	4 56	6 58	3 28	9 52	5 0	6 54	3 29	6 38	5 3	6 50	3 31	5 14	6 40	3 35	5 38						

5th MONTH. MAY, 1859. 31 DAYS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. NORTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.			Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
		° ′ ″	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES. H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES. H. W. Ch'tn.		D. H. M. S.
1	B	15 4 3	4 54	6 59	3 50 10 35	4 59	6 55	3 53	7 21	5 2	6 52	3 56	5 13	6 41	4 4 6 21		1 11 56 58
2	Mon.	15 22 3	4 53	7 0	sets. 11 18	4 58	6 56	sets.	8 4	5 1	6 53	sets.	5 12	6 42	sets. 7 4		9 11 56 15
3	Tue.	15 39 51	4 51	7 1	8 29 morn.	4 57	6 57	8 23	8 52	5 0	6 54	8 17	5 11	6 43	7 59 7 52		17 11 56 8
4	Wed.	15 57 22	4 50	7 2	9 42 0 6	4 56	6 58	9 36	9 44	4 59	6 55	9 29	5 10	6 44	9 8 8 14		25 11 56 36
5	Thu.	16 14 38	4 49	7 3	10 49 0 58	4 55	6 59	10 43	10 36	4 58	6 56	10 35	5 10	6 45	10 15 9 36		
6	Fri.	16 31 38	4 48	7 4	11 43 1 50	4 54	7 0	11 37	11 31	4 57	6 56	11 30	5 9	6 45	11 10 10 31		
7	Sat.	16 48 22	4 47	7 5	morn. 2 45	4 53	7 1	morn.	morn.	4 56	6 57	morn.	5 8	6 46	morn. 11 32		
8	B	17 4 48	4 46	7 6	0 28 3 46	4 52	7 2	0 23	0 32	4 55	6 58	0 17	5 7	6 46	0 1 morn.		
9	Mon.	17 20 57	4 45	7 7	1 4 4 49	4 51	7 3	1 0	1 35	4 54	6 59	0 55	5 6	6 47	0 43 0 35		
10	Tue.	17 36 49	4 44	7 8	1 30 5 49	4 50	7 4	1 28	2 35	4 53	7 0	1 25	5 5	6 48	1 16 1 35		
11	Wed.	17 52 23	4 43	7 9	1 55 6 50	4 49	7 5	1 54	3 36	4 52	7 1	1 52	5 4	6 48	1 48 2 36		
12	Thu.	18 7 39	4 42	7 10	2 20 7 44	4 48	7 6	2 20	4 30	4 51	7 2	2 19	5 3	6 49	2 19 3 30		
13	Fri.	18 22 37	4 41	7 11	2 41 8 39	4 47	7 7	2 42	5 25	4 50	7 3	2 44	5 2	6 50	2 48 4 25		
14	Sat.	18 37 17	4 40	7 12	3 3 9 26	4 45	7 8	3 5	6 12	4 49	7 4	3 8	5 2	6 50	3 17 5 12		
15	B	18 51 37	4 39	7 13	3 29 10 15	4 44	7 9	3 33	7 1	4 48	7 5	3 37	5 1	6 51	3 49 6 1		
16	Mon.	19 5 39	4 38	7 14	rises. 11 0	4 43	7 10	rises.	7 46	4 47	7 6	rises.	5 0	6 52	rises. 6 46		
17	Tue.	19 19 21	4 37	7 15	8 38 11 42	4 42	7 11	8 32	8 28	4 46	7 7	8 25	5 0	6 52	8 5 7 28		
18	Wed.	19 32 44	4 36	7 16	9 37 ev. 30	4 41	7 12	9 30	9 16	4 45	7 7	9 23	4 59	6 53	9 3 8 16		
19	Thu.	19 45 47	4 35	7 17	10 27 1 15	4 40	7 13	10 20	10 1	4 44	7 8	10 13	4 58	6 54	9 52 9 1		
20	Fri.	19 58 40	4 35	7 18	11 6 1 58	4 39	7 14	11 0	10 44	4 44	7 9	10 54	4 58	6 54	10 36 9 43		
21	Sat.	20 10 52	4 34	7 19	11 41 2 44	4 38	7 15	11 36	11 30	4 43	7 10	11 31	4 57	6 55	11 15 10 30		
22	B	20 22 54	4 33	7 20	morn. 3 31	4 37	7 16	morn.	ev. 17	4 42	7 10	12 0	4 57	6 55	11 48 11 17		
23	Mon.	20 34 35	4 32	7 21	0 8 4 16	4 36	7 17	0 4	1 2	4 42	7 11	morn.	4 56	6 56	morn. ev. 2		
24	Tue.	20 45 55	4 31	7 22	0 30 5 5	4 35	7 18	0 27	1 51	4 41	7 12	0 24	4 56	6 56	0 16 0 51		
25	Wed.	20 56 54	4 30	7 23	0 50 5 51	4 35	7 19	0 48	2 37	4 40	7 13	0 47	4 55	6 57	0 42 1 37		
26	Thu.	21 7 31	4 29	7 24	1 10 6 39	4 34	7 20	1 10	3 25	4 40	7 14	1 9	4 55	6 57	1 8 2 25		
27	Fri.	21 17 47	4 28	7 25	1 29 7 32	4 33	7 21	1 30	4 18	4 39	7 14	1 31	4 54	6 58	1 34 3 18		
28	Sat.	21 27 40	4 28	7 26	1 50 8 24	4 33	7 22	1 52	5 10	4 38	7 15	1 54	4 54	6 58	2 1 4 10		
29	B	21 37 11	4 27	7 27	2 14 9 15	4 32	7 23	2 18	6 1	4 38	7 16	2 21	4 53	6 59	2 32 5 1		
30	Mon.	21 46 20	4 26	7 28	2 47 10 8	4 31	7 23	2 51	6 54	4 37	7 16	2 56	4 53	6 59	3 11 5 54		
31	Tue.	21 55 6	4 26	7 28	sets. 11 2	4 31	7 24	sets.	7 48	4 37	7 17	sets.	4 53	7 0	sets. 6 48		

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.	BL'TIMORE. H. M.	CHLSTON. H. M.
New Moon.....	2	5 20	ev.	5 8	ev.	4 45	ev.
First Quarter.....	9	0 15	ev.	0 3	ev.	11 40	mo.
Full Moon.....	16	4 23	ev.	4 11	ev.	3 47	ev.
Third Quarter.....	24	6 5	ev.	5 53	ev.	5 30	ev.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BLTMORE.	CH'LSTON.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon.....	1	2 26 mo.	2 14 mo.	2 4 mo.	1 51 mo.
First Quarter.....	7	6 4 ev.	5 52 ev.	5 42 ev.	5 28 ev.
Full Moon.....	15	5 34 mo.	5 22 mo.	5 12 mo.	4 59 mo.
Third Quarter.....	23	9 48 mo.	9 36 mo.	9 26 mo.	9 13 mo.
New Moon.....	30	9 57 mo.	9 45 mo.	9 35 mo.	9 22 mo.

SUN OR MER. OR NOON MARK.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 57 28
	9	11 58 51
	17	12 0 30
	25	12 2 13

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. NORTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON SETS.	H. W Ch'tn.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Wed.	22 3 29	4 25	7 29	8 33	11 54	4 31	7 24	8 27	8 40	4 36	7 18	8 19	4 53	7 1	7 59	7 40	
2	Thu.	22 11 29	4 24	7 30	9 36	morn.	4 30	7 25	9 29	9 36	4 36	7 19	9 22	4 53	7 1	9 1	8 36	
3	Fri.	22 19 6	4 24	7 30	10 23	0 50	4 30	7 25	10 19	10 30	4 35	7 19	10 13	4 53	7 2	9 55	9 30	
4	Sat.	22 26 19	4 23	7 31	11 04	1 44	4 29	7 26	10 59	11 22	4 35	7 20	10 54	4 52	7 2	10 40	10 22	
5	S	22 33 9	4 23	7 32	11 34	2 36	4 29	7 27	11 31	morn.	4 35	7 20	11 28	4 52	7 3	11 18	11 18	
6	Mon.	22 39 35	4 23	7 33	12 0	3 32	4 28	7 27	11 58	0 18	4 34	7 21	11 56	4 52	7 3	11 51	morn.	
7	Tue.	22 45 37	4 22	7 33	morn.	4 25	4 28	7 28	morn.	1 11	4 34	7 21	morn.	4 52	7 4	morn.	0 11	
8	Wed.	22 51 15	4 22	7 34	0 22	5 18	4 28	7 28	0 22	2 4	4 34	7 22	0 21	4 52	7 4	0 21	1 4	
9	Thu.	22 56 29	4 22	7 35	0 45	6 16	4 28	7 29	0 46	3 2	4 34	7 22	0 47	4 52	7 5	0 50	2 2	
10	Fri.	23 1 19	4 22	7 35	1 7	7 9	4 28	7 29	1 9	3 55	4 34	7 23	1 12	4 52	7 5	1 19	2 55	
11	Sat.	23 5 45	4 22	7 36	1 32	8 5	4 28	7 30	1 36	4 51	4 34	7 24	1 40	4 52	7 6	1 51	3 51	
12	S	23 9 47	4 22	7 37	2 0	8 59	4 28	7 30	2 5	5 45	4 34	7 25	2 10	4 52	7 6	2 25	4 45	
13	Mon.	23 13 24	4 22	7 37	2 34	9 51	4 28	7 31	2 40	6 37	4 34	7 25	2 46	4 52	7 7	3 4	5 37	
14	Tue.	23 16 36	4 22	7 38	rises.	10 39	4 28	7 31	rises.	7 25	4 34	7 26	rises.	4 52	7 7	rises.	6 25	
15	Wed.	23 19 24	4 22	7 38	8 22	11 23	4 28	7 32	8 15	8 9	4 33	7 27	8 8	4 52	7 8	7 47	7 9	
16	Thu.	23 21 47	4 22	7 38	9 5	ev. 11	4 28	7 32	8 59	8 57	4 33	7 27	8 52	4 52	7 8	8 33	7 57	
17	Fri.	23 23 46	4 22	7 39	9 41	0 55	4 28	7 33	9 36	9 41	4 33	7 28	8 30	4 52	7 9	9 14	8 41	
18	Sat.	23 25 20	4 22	7 39	10 10	1 36	4 28	7 33	10 5	10 22	4 33	7 28	10 1	4 52	7 9	9 47	9 22	
19	S	23 26 29	4 23	7 39	10 35	2 14	4 29	7 34	10 32	11 0	4 33	7 28	10 28	4 52	7 10	10 18	10 0	
20	Mon.	23 27 13	4 23	7 39	10 55	2 54	4 29	7 34	10 53	11 40	4 34	7 28	10 51	4 52	7 10	10 44	10 40	
21	Tue.	23 27 33	4 23	7 39	11 14	3 35	4 29	7 34	11 13	ev. 21	4 34	7 28	11 12	4 52	7 10	11 9	11 21	
22	Wed.	23 27 27	4 23	7 40	11 33	4 15	4 29	7 34	11 33	1 1	4 34	7 29	11 33	4 52	7 11	11 34	ev. 1	
23	Thu.	23 26 57	4 23	7 40	11 51	4 59	4 29	7 35	11 53	1 45	4 34	7 29	11 54	4 52	7 11	11 59	0 45	
24	Fri.	23 26 2	4 24	7 40	morn.	5 51	4 30	7 35	morn.	2 37	4 35	7 29	morn.	4 53	7 11	morn.	1 37	
25	Sat.	23 24 43	4 24	7 40	0 14	6 44	4 30	7 35	0 17	3 30	4 35	7 29	0 20	4 53	7 11	0 28	2 30	
26	S	23 22 58	4 24	7 40	0 40	7 43	4 30	7 35	0 44	4 29	4 35	7 29	0 49	4 53	7 11	1 2	3 29	
27	Mon.	23 20 49	4 25	7 40	1 12	8 46	4 30	7 35	1 17	5 32	4 35	7 29	1 23	4 53	7 11	1 39	4 32	
28	Tue.	23 18 15	4 25	7 40	1 55	9 50	4 31	7 35	2 2	6 36	4 36	7 29	2 8	4 54	7 11	2 28	5 36	
29	Wed.	23 15 16	4 25	7 40	sets.	10 50	4 31	7 35	sets.	7 36	4 36	7 29	sets.	4 54	7 11	sets.	6 36	
30	Thu.	23 11 54	4 25	7 40	8 13	11 45	4 31	7 35	8 7	8 31	4 36	7 29	8 1	4 54	7 11	7 42	7 31	

7th MONTH. JULY, 1859. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
First Quarter.....	7	1 10 mo.
Full Moon.....	14	8 9 ev.
Third Quarter.....	21	10 44 ev.
New Moon.....	29	5 0 ev.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. NORTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Ch'tn.	D.	H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Fri.	23 8 7	4 26	7 40	8 55	morn.	4 31	7 35	8 50	9 28	4 37	7 29	8 45	4 55	7 11	8 29	8 28	1	12 3 27
2	Sat.	23 3 55	4 26	7 40	9 35	0 42	4 32	7 35	9 31	10 18	4 37	7 29	9 27	4 55	7 11	9 16	9 18	2	12 3 39
3	B	22 59 19	4 27	7 40	10 1	1 32	4 32	7 35	9 59	11 3	4 38	7 29	9 57	4 56	7 11	9 50	10 3	3	12 3 51
4	Mon.	22 54 19	4 27	7 39	10 26	2 27	4 33	7 34	10 25	11 52	4 38	7 28	10 25	4 56	7 11	10 22	10 52	4	12 4 51
5	Tue.	22 48 56	4 28	7 39	10 49	3 6	4 33	7 34	10 49	morn.	4 39	7 28	10 50	4 57	7 11	10 52	11 40	5	12 5 48
6	Wed.	22 43 8	4 29	7 39	11 10	3 54	4 34	7 34	11 12	0 40	4 40	7 28	11 14	4 57	7 11	11 21	morn.	6	12 6 45
7	Thu.	22 36 57	4 29	7 39	11 35	4 45	4 34	7 34	11 38	1 31	4 40	7 28	11 42	4 58	7 11	11 52	0 31	7	12 7 42
8	Fri.	22 30 22	4 30	7 38	morn.	5 40	4 35	7 33	morn.	2 26	4 41	7 27	morn.	4 58	7 10	morn.	1 26	8	12 8 39
9	Sat.	22 23 24	4 31	7 38	0 3	6 34	4 36	7 33	0 7	3 20	4 42	7 27	0 12	4 59	7 10	0 26	2 20	9	12 9 36
10	B	22 16 3	4 31	7 38	0 35	7 36	4 37	7 33	0 40	4 22	4 42	7 27	0 46	5 0	7 10	1 4	3 22	10	12 10 33
11	Mon.	22 8 19	4 32	7 37	1 13	8 35	4 38	7 32	1 19	5 21	4 43	7 26	1 26	5 0	7 10	1 46	4 21	11	12 11 30
12	Tue.	22 0 13	4 33	7 37	2 1	9 32	4 39	7 32	2 8	6 18	4 44	7 26	2 15	5 5	7 9	2 36	5 18	12	12 12 27
13	Wed.	21 51 43	4 34	7 36	2 55	10 24	4 39	7 31	3 2	7 10	4 45	7 25	3 9	5 5	7 9	3 30	6 10	13	12 13 24
14	Thu.	21 42 51	4 35	7 36	rises.	11 6	4 40	7 31	rises.	7 52	4 45	7 25	rises.	5 5	7 9	rises.	6 52	14	12 14 21
15	Fri.	21 33 37	4 36	7 35	8 13	11 50	4 41	7 30	8 8	8 36	4 46	7 24	8 3	5 5	7 8	7 48	7 36	15	12 15 18
16	Sat.	21 23 59	4 37	7 34	8 39	ev. 31	4 42	7 29	8 35	9 17	4 47	7 24	8 31	5 6	7 8	8 20	8 17	16	12 16 15
17	B•	21 14 1	4 38	7 34	9 0	1 8	4 43	7 29	8 57	9 54	4 48	7 23	8 55	5 6	7 8	8 47	8 54	17	12 17 12
18	Mon.	21 3 42	4 39	7 33	9 18	1 41	4 43	7 28	9 16	10 27	4 49	7 23	9 15	5 5	7 7	9 11	9 27	18	12 18 9
19	Tue.	20 53 1	4 39	7 32	9 38	2 16	4 44	7 27	9 38	11 2	4 50	7 22	9 37	5 5	7 7	9 37	10 2	19	12 19 6
20	Wed.	20 41 58	4 40	7 32	9 57	2 51	4 45	7 27	9 58	11 39	4 50	7 22	9 59	5 5	7 6	10 3	10 39	20	12 20 3
21	Thu.	20 30 35	4 41	7 31	10 17	3 34	4 46	7 26	10 19	ev. 20	4 51	7 21	10 22	5 6	7 6	10 29	11 20	21	12 20 59
22	Fri.	20 18 51	4 42	7 30	10 40	4 19	4 47	7 25	10 44	1 5	4 52	7 20	10 48	5 7	7 5	10 59	ev. 5	22	12 21 55
23	Sat.	20 6 47	4 43	7 29	11 9	5 10	4 48	7 24	11 14	1 56	4 53	7 19	11 19	5 7	7 5	11 34	0 56	23	12 22 51
24	B	19 54 22	4 44	7 28	11 46	6 7	4 49	7 23	11 52	2 53	4 53	7 18	11 58	5 8	7 4	morn.	1 53	24	12 23 47
25	Mon.	19 41 38	4 45	7 27	morn.	7 17	4 49	7 22	morn.	4 3	4 54	7 17	morn.	5 8	7 3	0 17	3 3	25	12 24 43
26	Tue.	19 28 33	4 46	7 26	0 33	8 28	4 50	7 22	0 40	5 14	4 55	7 16	0 47	5 9	7 3	1 8	4 14	26	12 25 39
27	Wed.	19 15 9	4 47	7 25	1 37	9 38	4 51	7 21	1 44	6 24	4 56	7 15	1 51	5 10	7 2	2 12	5 24	27	12 26 35
28	Thu.	19 1 26	4 48	7 24	2 51	10 39	4 52	7 20	2 57	7 25	4 56	7 14	3 4	5 11	7 1	3 23	6 25	28	12 27 31
29	Fri.	18 47 24	4 49	7 23	sets.	11 30	4 53	7 19	sets.	8 16	4 57	7 14	sets.	5 11	7 0	sets.	7 16	29	12 28 27
30	Sat.	18 33 3	4 50	7 22	7 46	morn.	4 54	7 18	7 43	9 10	4 58	7 14	7 40	5 12	7 0	7 31	8 10	30	12 29 23
31	B	18 18 25	4 51	7 21	8 28	0 24	4 55	7 17	8 27	9 56	4 59	7 13	8 25	5 13	6 59	8 20	8 56	31	12 30 19

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1859. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BL'TIMORE.	CH'LSTON.
First Quarter.....	5	10 38 mo.				
Full Moon.....	13	11 52 mo.				
Third Quarter.....	21	9 2 mo.				
New Moon.....	27	11 42 ev.				

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. NORTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, NDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.	
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON SETS.	H. W. Ch'tn.	D.	H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Mon.	18 3 28	4 52	7 20	8 50	1 10	4 56	7 16	8 50	10 38	5 0	7 12	8 51	5 13	6 58	8 51	9 38		
2	Tue.	17 48 13	4 53	7 19	9 14	1 52	4 57	7 15	9 15	11 20	5 1	7 11	9 17	5 14	6 57	9 22	10 20		
3	Wed.	17 32 41	4 54	7 18	9 39	2 34	4 58	7 14	9 41	morn.	5 2	7 10	9 44	5 14	6 56	9 53	11 8		
4	Thu.	17 16 53	4 55	7 16	10 4	3 22	4 59	7 13	10 8	0 8	5 2	7 9	10 12	5 15	6 55	10 25	11 58		
5	Fri.	17 0 47	4 56	7 15	10 35	4 12	5 0	7 12	10 40	0 58	5 3	7 8	10 46	5 16	6 54	11 2	morn.		
6	Sat.	16 44 25	4 57	7 14	11 12	5 8	5 1	7 11	11 18	1 54	5 4	7 7	11 25	5 16	6 53	11 44	0 54		
7	B	16 27 47	4 58	7 13	11 57	6 8	5 2	7 10	morn.	2 54	5 5	7 6	morn.	5 17	6 52	morn.	1 54		
8	Mon.	16 10 53	4 59	7 11	morn.	7 11	5 3	7 9	0 4	3 57	5 6	7 4	0 11	5 18	6 51	0 32	2 57		
9	Tue.	15 53 43	5 0	7 10	0 50	8 13	5 4	7 8	0 57	4 59	5 7	7 3	1 4	5 18	6 50	1 24	3 59		
10	Wed.	15 36 18	5 1	7 9	1 47	9 11	5 5	7 6	1 54	5 57	5 8	7 1	2 0	5 19	6 49	2 20	4 57		
11	Thu.	15 18 39	5 2	7 8	2 48	10 2	5 6	7 5	2 54	6 48	5 9	7 0	3 0	5 20	6 48	3 17	5 48		
12	Fri.	15 0 44	5 3	7 7	rises.	10 45	5 7	7 3	rises.	7 31	5 10	6 59	rises.	5 20	6 47	rises.	6 31		
13	Sat.	14 42 36	5 4	7 5	7 5	11 23	5 8	7 2	7 2	8 9	5 11	6 58	6 59	5 21	6 46	6 51	7 9		
14	B	14 24 13	5 5	7 4	7 24	11 59	5 9	7 0	7 22	8 45	5 12	6 57	7 21	5 22	6 45	7 16	7 45		
15	Mon.	14 5 36	5 6	7 2	7 43	ev. 36	5 10	6 59	7 43	9 22	5 13	6 55	7 42	5 22	6 44	7 41	8 22		
16	Tue.	13 46 46	5 7	7 1	8 3	1 6	5 11	6 58	8 4	9 52	5 14	6 54	8 4	5 23	6 43	8 7	8 52		
17	Wed.	13 27 43	5 8	7 0	8 23	1 41	5 12	6 57	8 25	10 27	5 15	6 53	8 27	5 24	6 42	8 33	9 27		
18	Thu.	13 8 27	5 9	6 58	8 46	2 18	5 13	6 55	8 49	11 4	5 16	6 52	8 52	5 24	6 41	9 2	10 4		
19	Fri.	12 48 58	5 10	6 56	9 11	2 59	5 14	6 54	9 15	11 45	5 17	6 50	9 20	5 25	6 40	9 34	10 45		
20	Sat.	12 29 17	5 11	6 55	9 43	3 48	5 15	6 53	9 48	ev. 34	5 18	6 49	9 54	5 26	6 39	10 11	11 34		
21	B	12 9 24	5 12	6 54	10 26	4 43	5 16	6 51	10 32	1 29	5 19	6 48	10 39	5 27	6 38	10 59	ev. 29		
22	Mon.	11 49 19	5 14	6 52	11 19	5 50	5 17	6 50	11 25	2 36	5 20	6 46	11 33	5 27	6 37	11 53	1 36		
23	Tue.	11 29 3	5 15	6 51	morn.	7 3	5 18	6 49	morn.	3 49	5 21	6 45	morn.	5 28	6 36	morn.	2 49		
24	Wed.	11 8 36	5 16	6 49	0 26	8 16	5 19	6 47	0 32	5 2	5 21	6 43	0 39	5 29	5 35	1 0	4 5		
25	Thu.	10 47 58	5 17	6 48	1 43	9 25	5 20	6 45	1 48	6 11	5 22	6 42	1 54	5 29	6 34	2 12	5 11		
26	Fri.	10 27 9	5 18	6 46	3 3	10 24	5 21	6 43	3 8	7 10	5 23	6 41	3 12	5 30	6 33	3 26	6 10		
27	Sat.	10 6 11	5 19	6 44	sets.	11 11	5 22	6 41	sets.	7 57	5 24	6 39	sets.	5 31	6 32	sets.	6 57		
28	B	9 45 3	5 20	6 42	6 49	11 58	5 23	6 40	6 49	8 44	5 25	6 38	6 48	5 32	6 31	6 46	7 44		
29	Mon.	9 23 46	5 21	6 41	7 15	morn.	5 24	6 38	7 16	9 29	5 26	6 36	7 16	5 32	6 29	7 19	8 29		
30	Tue.	9 2 19	5 22	6 39	7 39	0 43	5 25	6 36	7 41	10 12	5 27	6 34	7 43	5 33	6 28	7 50	9 12		
31	Wed.	8 40 45	5 23	6 37	8 5	1 26	5 26	6 34	8 9	10 51	5 28	6 33	8 13	5 34	6 26	8 24	9 51		

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1859. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
First Quarter.....	3	11 21 ev.
Full Moon.....	12	3 47 mo.
Third Quarter.....	19	5 30 ev.
New Moon.....	26	9 12 mo.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. NORTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BL'TIMORE.	CH'LSTON.	SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON SETS.	H. W Ch'tn.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					
1	Thu.	8 19 1	5 24	6 36	8 34	2 5	5 27	6 33	8 38	11 39	5 29	6 31	8 44	5 35	6 25	8 59	10 39	10 45 ev.	10 59 ev.	11 9 ev.	11 21 ev.	1 11 59 55
2	Fri.	7 57 10	5 26	6 35	9 10	2 54	5 28	6 32	9 16	morn.	5 30	6 30	9 22	5 35	6 24	9 41	11 31					
3	Sat.	7 35 12	5 27	6 33	9 53	3 45	5 29	6 30	9 59	0 31	5 31	6 28	10 6	5 36	6 22	10 27	morn.					
4	S	7 13 6	5 28	6 31	10 41	4 42	5 30	6 29	10 48	1 28	5 32	6 27	10 55	5 37	6 21	11 15	0 28					
5	Mon.	6 50 53	5 29	6 30	11 39	5 45	5 31	6 27	11 45	2 31	5 33	6 25	11 52	5 37	6 20	morn.	1 31					
6	Tue.	6 28 33	5 30	6 28	morn.	6 46	5 32	6 26	morn.	3 32	5 34	6 24	morn.	5 38	6 19	0 13	2 32					
7	Wed.	6 6 8	5 31	6 26	0 41	7 46	5 33	6 24	0 47	4 32	5 35	6 23	0 53	5 38	6 18	1 11	3 32					
8	Thu.	5 43 36	5 32	6 25	1 43	8 43	5 34	6 23	1 48	5 29	5 35	6 21	1 53	5 39	6 16	2 8	4 29					
9	Fri.	5 20 59	5 33	6 23	2 48	9 30	5 35	6 21	2 51	6 16	5 36	6 20	2 55	5 40	6 15	3 7	5 16					
10	Sat.	4 58 16	5 34	6 21	3 50	10 13	5 36	6 19	3 52	6 59	5 37	6 18	3 55	5 40	6 14	4 3	5 59					
11	S	4 35 28	5 35	6 19	rises.	10 51	5 36	6 18	rises.	7 37	5 38	6 17	rises.	5 41	6 12	rises.	6 37					
12	Mon.	4 12 36	5 36	6 17	6 10	11 24	5 37	6 16	6 10	8 10	5 39	6 15	6 11	5 42	6 11	6 12	7 10					
13	Tue.	3 49 38	5 37	6 16	6 28	11 59	5 38	6 14	6 30	8 45	5 40	6 13	6 31	5 42	9	6 36	7 45					
14	Wed.	3 26 37	5 38	6 14	6 50	ev.37	5 39	6 12	6 53	9 23	5 40	6 12	6 56	5 43	6 8	7 4	8 23					
15	Thu.	3 3 32	5 39	6 12	7 15	1 12	5 40	6 10	7 19	9 58	5 41	6 10	7 23	5 44	6 7	7 36	8 58					
16	Fri.	2 40 24	5 40	6 11	7 46	1 52	5 41	6 8	7 51	10 38	5 42	6 9	7 56	5 44	6 6	8 13	9 38					
17	Sat.	2 17 12	5 41	6 9	8 24	2 35	5 42	6 7	8 30	11 21	5 43	6 7	8 36	5 45	6 5	8 55	10 21					
18	S	1 53 57	5 42	6 7	9 14	3 30	5 43	6 5	9 21	ev. 16	5 44	6 5	9 28	5 45	6 4	9 48	11 16					
19	Mon.	1 30 39	5 43	6 5	10 14	4 31	5 44	6 4	10 21	1 17	5 44	6 4	10 28	5 46	6 3	10 49	ev. 17					
20	Tue.	1 7 20	5 44	6 4	11 22	5 42	5 45	6 2	11 28	2 28	5 45	6 2	11 34	5 47	6 2	11 54	1 28					
21	Wed.	0 43 58	5 45	6 2	morn.	6 54	5 46	6 1	morn.	3 39	5 46	6 1	morn.	5 47	6 0	morn.	2 39					
22	Thu.	0 20 35	5 46	6 0	0 40	8 2	5 47	5 59	0 45	4 48	5 47	5 59	0 51	5 48	5 59	1 6	3 48					
23	Fri.	S. 2 49	5 47	5 58	1 59	9 5	5 48	5 57	2 3	5 51	5 48	5 57	2 7	5 48	5 57	2 18	4 51					
24	Sat.	0 26 14	5 48	5 56	3 19	10 0	5 49	5 55	3 22	6 46	5 49	5 55	3 24	5 49	5 55	3 30	5 46					
25	S	0 49 40	5 49	5 54	sets.	10 47	5 50	5 53	sets.	7 33	5 50	5 53	sets.	5 50	5 54	sets.	6 33					
26	Mon.	1 13 5	5 50	5 52	5 38	11 26	5 51	5 52	5 39	8 12	5 51	5 52	5 41	5 50	5 53	5 45	7 12					
27	Tue.	1 36 31	5 51	5 50	6 3	morn.	5 52	5 50	6 6	8 59	5 52	5 51	6 9	5 51	5 51	6 18	7 59					
28	Wed.	1 59 55	5 53	5 49	6 33	0 13	5 53	5 49	6 37	9 44	5 53	5 49	6 42	5 52	5 50	6 55	8 44					
29	Thu.	2 23 19	5 54	5 46	7 6	0 58	5 54	5 47	7 11	10 27	5 54	5 47	7 17	5 52	5 48	7 24	9 27					
30	Fri.	2 46 41	5 55	5 45	7 46	1 41	5 55	5 45	7 53	11 14	5 55	5 45	7 59	5 53	5 47	8 19	10 14					

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1859. 31 DAYS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. SOUTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				MOON'S PHASES,		BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BL'TIMORE.	CH'LSTON.	SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Ch'tn.		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	First Quarter.....	3	3 48 ev.	3 36 ev.	3 26 ev.	3 13 ev.	1 11 49 43
1	Sat.	3 10 2	5 56	5 43	8 34	2 28	5 56	5 43	8 41	morn.	5 56	5 44	8 48	5 54	5 45	9 9	11 8	Full Moon.....	11	7 8 ev.	6 56 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 32 ev.	9 11 47 21
2	B	3 33 20	5 57	5 42	9 30	3 22	5 57	5 42	9 36	0 8	5 57	5 42	9 43	5 55	5 44	10 4	morn.	Third Quarter.....	19	0 59 mo.	0 47 mo.	0 37 mo.	0 23 mo.	17 11 45 25
3	Mon.	3 56 36	5 58	5 40	10 30	4 18	5 58	5 41	10 36	1 4	5 58	5 41	10 42	5 55	5 43	11 2	0 4	New Moon.....	25	7 49 ev.	7 37 ev.	7 27 ev.	7 14 ev.	25 11 44 17
4	Tue.	4 19 48	5 59	5 39	11 35	5 15	5 59	5 39	11 40	2 1	5 59	5 39	11 45	5 56	5 42	morn.	1 1							
5	Wed.	4 42 58	6 1	5 38	morn.	6 17	6 0	5 37	morn.	3 3	6 0	5 38	morn.	5 56	5 41	0 2	2 3							
6	Thu.	5 6 4	6 2	5 36	0 36	7 12	6 1	5 36	0 40	3 58	6 1	5 37	0 44	5 57	5 40	0 57	2 58							
7	Fri.	5 29 6	6 3	5 34	1 39	8 2	6 2	5 34	1 42	4 48	6 2	5 35	1 46	5 58	5 38	1 55	3 48							
8	Sat.	5 52 4	6 4	5 33	2 40	8 49	6 3	5 33	2 42	5 35	6 3	5 34	2 44	5 58	5 37	2 50	4 35							
9	B	6 14 57	6 5	5 31	3 44	9 32	6 4	5 31	3 44	6 18	6 4	5 32	3 45	5 59	5 36	3 47	5 18							
10	Mon.	6 37 45	6 6	5 29	4 45	10 12	6 5	5 29	4 44	6 58	6 5	5 31	4 44	6 0	5 35	4 42	5 58							
11	Tue.	7 0 28	6 8	5 28	rises.	10 51	6 6	5 28	rises.	7 37	6 6	5 30	rises.	6 0	5 34	rises.	6 37							
12	Wed.	7 23 6	6 9	5 26	5 19	11 24	6 7	5 26	5 23	8 10	6 7	5 29	5 27	6 1	5 33	5 38	7 10							
13	Thu.	7 45 37	6 10	5 24	5 49	ev. 7	6 8	5 25	5 54	8 53	6 8	5 27	5 59	6 2	5 32	6 14	7 53							
14	Fri.	8 8 2	6 11	5 22	6 24	0 50	6 9	5 23	6 30	9 36	6 9	5 25	6 36	6 2	5 31	6 55	8 36							
15	Sat.	8 30 20	6 12	5 20	7 8	1 35	6 10	5 22	7 15	10 12	6 10	5 24	7 22	6 3	5 29	7 43	9 21							
16	B	8 52 31	6 13	5 19	8 6	2 25	6 11	5 20	8 13	11 11	6 11	5 22	8 20	6 4	5 28	8 41	10 11							
17	Mon.	9 14 35	6 14	5 17	9 14	3 23	6 12	5 19	9 20	ev. 9	6 12	5 20	9 27	6 4	5 26	9 46	11 9							
18	Tue.	9 36 31	6 15	5 16	10 27	4 26	6 13	5 17	10 32	1 12	6 13	5 19	10 38	6 5	5 25	10 54	ev. 12							
19	Wed.	9 58 18	6 17	5 14	11 43	5 31	6 14	5 16	11 47	2 17	6 14	5 17	11 52	6 6	5 24	morn.	1 17							
20	Thu.	10 19 57	6 18	5 13	morn.	6 37	6 15	5 15	morn.	3 23	6 15	5 16	morn.	6 7	5 23	0 4	2 23							
21	Fri.	10 41 27	6 19	5 11	1 1	7 39	6 16	5 13	1 4	4 25	6 16	5 15	1 6	6 8	5 22	1 15	3 25							
22	Sat.	11 2 48	6 21	5 10	2 16	8 38	6 18	5 12	2 18	5 24	6 17	5 14	2 19	6 8	5 21	2 23	4 24							
23	B	11 23 58	6 22	5 8	3 31	9 29	6 19	5 10	3 31	6 15	6 18	5 13	3 31	6 9	5 20	3 30	5 15							
24	Mon.	11 44 59	6 23	5 7	4 46	10 18	6 20	5 8	4 44	7 4	6 19	5 12	4 43	6 10	5 19	4 38	6 4							
25	Tue.	11 5 48	6 24	5 5	sets.	11 0	6 21	5 7	sets.	7 46	6 20	5 10	sets.	6 11	5 18	sets.	6 46							
26	Wed.	12 26 27	6 25	5 4	5 1	11 45	6 22	5 5	5 6	8 32	6 21	5 9	5 11	6 11	5 17	5 26	7 32							
27	Thu.	12 46 54	6 27	5 2	5 39	morn.	6 24	5 4	5 45	9 22	6 22	5 7	5 51	6 12	5 16	6 0	8 22							
28	Fri.	13 7 9	6 28	5 1	6 25	0 36	6 25	5 3	6 31	10 9	6 23	5 5	6 38	6 13	5 15	6 59	9 9							
29	Sat.	13 27 11	6 29	5 0	7 18	1 23	6 26	5 2	7 25	10 53	6 24	5 4	7 32	6 14	5 14	7 53	9 53							
30	B	13 47 1	6 31	4 58	8 17	2 7	6 27	5 0	8 24	11 44	6 25	5 3	8 30	6 14	5 13	8 50	10 44							
31	Mon.	14 6 37	6 32	4 57	9 21	2 58	6 28	4 59	9 26	morn.	6 26	5 2	9 32	6 15	5 12	9 49	11 36							

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1859. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter.....	2	11 34 mo.	11 22 mo.	11 12 mo.	10 59 mo.
Full Moon.....	10	9 21 mo.	9 9 mo.	8 59 mo.	8 46 mo.
Third Quarter.....	17	8 28 mo.	8 11 mo.	8 1 mo.	7 47 mo.
New Moon.....	24	8 59 mo.	8 47 mo.	8 37 mo.	8 24 mo.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. SOUTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.				SUN ON MER. OR NOON MARK.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOON SETS.	H. W. Ch'tn.	
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
1	Tue.	14 26 0	6 33	4 55	10 24	3 50	6 29	4 59	10 29	0 36	6 27	5 1	10 33	6 16	5 11	10 48	morn.	1 11 43 42
2	Wed.	14 45 9	6 34	4 54	11 25	4 42	6 30	4 58	11 29	1 28	6 28	5 0	11 32	6 17	5 10	11 43	0 28	2 11 43 57
3	Thu.	15 4 3	6 35	4 53	morn.	5 32	6 31	4 57	morn.	2 18	6 29	4 59	morn.	6 18	5 9	morn.	1 18	3 11 44 53
4	Fri.	15 22 42	6 36	4 52	0 28	6 24	6 32	4 56	0 30	3 10	6 30	4 58	0 33	6 19	5 8	0 40	2 10	4 11 45 49
5	Sat.	15 41 6	6 37	4 50	1 29	7 12	6 33	4 55	1 30	3 58	6 31	4 57	1 31	6 20	5 8	1 35	2 58	5 11 46 45
6	S	15 59 16	6 39	4 49	2 31	8 0	6 35	4 53	2 31	4 46	6 32	4 56	2 31	6 21	5 7	2 31	3 46	6 11 47 41
7	Mon.	16 17 8	6 40	4 48	3 34	8 47	6 36	4 52	3 32	5 33	6 33	4 55	3 31	6 22	5 6	3 27	4 33	7 11 48 37
8	Tue.	16 34 34	6 41	4 47	4 39	9 31	6 38	4 50	4 36	6 17	6 35	4 54	4 34	6 23	5 5	4 26	5 17	8 11 49 33
9	Wed.	16 52 3	6 43	4 45	rises.	10 16	6 39	4 49	rises.	7 2	6 36	4 53	rises.	6 24	5 4	rises.	6 2	9 11 50 29
10	Thu.	17 9 5	6 44	4 44	4 21	11 0	6 40	4 48	4 26	7 46	6 37	4 52	4 32	6 25	5 3	4 49	6 46	10 11 51 25
11	Fri.	17 25 50	6 45	4 43	5 5	11 44	6 41	4 47	5 12	8 30	6 39	4 51	5 18	6 26	5 3	5 38	7 30	11 11 52 21
12	Sat.	17 42 16	6 47	4 42	6 0	ev. 38	6 43	4 46	6 6	9 24	6 40	4 50	6 13	6 27	5 2	6 34	8 24	12 11 53 17
13	S	17 58 25	6 48	4 41	7 5	1 28	6 44	4 45	7 11	10 14	6 41	4 49	7 18	6 28	5 1	7 38	9 14	13 11 54 13
14	Mon.	18 14 14	6 49	4 40	8 17	2 19	6 45	4 44	8 23	11 5	6 42	4 48	8 29	6 29	5 1	8 46	10 5	14 11 55 9
15	Tue.	18 29 44	6 51	4 39	9 31	3 16	6 47	4 43	9 36	ev. 2	6 43	4 47	9 41	6 30	5 0	9 55	11 2	15 11 56 5
16	Wed.	18 44 55	6 52	4 38	10 50	4 13	6 48	4 42	10 53	0 59	6 44	4 46	10 56	6 31	4 59	11 6	11 59	16 11 57 1
17	Thu.	18 59 46	6 53	4 37	morn.	5 11	6 49	4 41	morn.	1 57	6 45	4 46	morn.	6 32	4 59	morn.	ev. 57	17 11 57 57
18	Fri.	19 14 17	6 54	4 36	0 5	6 10	6 50	4 40	0 6	2 56	6 46	4 45	0 8	6 33	4 58	0 13	1 56	18 11 58 53
19	Sat.	19 28 27	6 55	4 36	1 19	7 7	6 51	4 40	1 19	3 53	6 47	4 44	1 20	6 34	4 58	1 20	2 53	19 11 59 49
20	S	19 42 16	6 56	4 35	2 30	8 5	6 52	4 39	2 29	4 51	6 48	4 44	2 28	6 35	4 57	2 25	3 51	20 12 0 45
21	Mon.	19 55 43	6 58	4 34	3 42	8 59	6 54	4 38	3 40	5 45	6 49	4 43	3 37	6 36	4 57	3 30	4 45	21 12 1 41
22	Tue.	20 8 49	6 59	4 33	4 54	9 51	6 55	4 38	4 51	6 37	6 50	4 42	4 47	6 37	4 56	4 35	5 37	22 12 2 37
23	Wed.	20 21 32	7 0	4 33	sets.	10 40	6 56	4 37	sets.	7 26	6 51	4 42	sets.	6 38	4 56	sets.	6 26	23 12 3 33
24	Thu.	20 33 53	7 1	4 32	4 17	11 24	6 57	4 36	4 23	8 10	6 52	4 41	4 30	6 39	4 56	4 49	7 10	24 12 4 29
25	Fri.	20 45 51	7 3	4 31	5 8	morn.	6 58	4 36	5 14	9 3	6 53	4 41	5 21	6 39	4 55	5 42	8 3	25 12 5 25
26	Sat.	20 57 25	7 4	4 31	6 5	0 17	6 59	4 35	6 11	9 50	6 54	4 41	6 18	6 40	4 55	6 38	8 50	26 12 6 21
27	S	21 8 36	7 5	4 30	6 56	1 4	7 0	4 35	7 2	10 34	6 55	4 41	7 8	6 41	4 55	7 26	9 34	27 12 7 17
28	Mon.	21 19 23	7 6	4 29	8 11	1 48	7 1	4 35	8 15	11 16	6 56	4 40	8 21	6 42	4 55	8 36	10 16	28 12 8 13
29	Tue.	21 29 46	7 7	4 29	9 14	2 30	7 2	4 34	9 18	morn.	6 57	4 40	9 22	6 43	4 55	9 34	11 2	29 12 9 9
30	Wed.	21 39 44	7 9	4 29	10 16	3 16	7 4	4 34	10 18	0 2	6 58	4 40	10 21	6 44	4 55	10 29	11 46	30 12 10 5

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1859. 31 DAYS.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SUN'S DECL. SOUTH.	Meridian of Boston: NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.				Meridian of N. Y. City: PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, N. JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.				Mer. of W'sh'ton: MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.			Meridian of Charleston: NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. Bst'n.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.Y.	SUN RISES.	SETS	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H.W. Ch'tn.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Thu.	21 49 17	7 10	4 29	11 17	4 0	7 5	4 34	11 19	0 46	6 59	4 40	11 20	6 44	4 55	11 25	morn.
2	Fri.	21 58 25	7 11	4 29	morn.	4 44	7 6	4 34	morn.	1 30	7 0	4 39	morn.	6 45	4 55	morn.	0 30
3	Sat.	22 7 7	7 12	4 28	0 18	5 30	7 7	4 34	0 18	2 16	7 1	4 39	0 19	6 45	4 55	0 20	1 16
4	B	22 15 24	7 13	4 28	1 19	6 19	7 8	4 33	1 18	3 5	7 2	4 39	1 18	6 46	4 55	1 15	2 5
5	Mon.	22 23 15	7 14	4 28	2 21	7 6	7 9	4 33	2 19	3 52	7 3	4 38	2 17	6 47	4 55	2 11	2 52
6	Tue.	22 30 40	7 15	4 28	3 28	7 58	7 10	4 33	3 24	4 44	7 4	4 38	3 21	6 48	4 55	3 11	3 44
7	Wed.	22 37 39	7 16	4 28	4 37	8 52	7 11	4 33	4 32	5 38	7 5	4 38	4 28	6 48	4 55	4 14	4 38
8	Thu.	22 44 10	7 17	4 28	5 48	9 47	7 12	4 33	5 43	6 33	7 6	4 38	5 37	6 49	4 55	5 20	5 33
9	Fri.	22 50 16	7 18	4 28	rises.	10 39	7 13	4 33	rises.	7 25	7 7	4 38	rises.	6 50	4 55	rises.	6 25
10	Sat.	22 55 54	7 19	4 28	4 48	11 29	7 14	4 33	4 55	8 15	7 8	4 38	5 2	6 51	4 56	5 23	7 15
11	B	23 1 5	7 20	4 28	6 1	ev. 27	7 15	4 33	6 7	9 13	7 9	4 38	6 13	6 52	4 56	6 32	8 13
12	Mon.	23 5 48	7 21	4 28	7 21	1 21	7 15	4 33	7 26	10 7	7 10	4 39	7 30	6 52	4 56	7 45	9 7
13	Tue.	23 10 4	7 22	4 28	8 40	2 8	7 16	4 33	8 43	10 54	7 10	4 39	8 47	6 53	4 56	8 57	9 54
14	Wed.	23 13 53	7 22	4 28	9 55	3 0	7 17	4 34	9 57	11 46	7 11	4 39	9 59	6 54	4 56	10 6	10 46
15	Thu.	23 17 13	7 23	4 28	11 8	3 51	7 17	4 34	11 9	ev. 37	7 11	4 39	11 10	6 54	4 56	11 12	11 37
16	Fri.	23 20 6	7 24	4 28	morn.	4 44	7 18	4 34	morn.	1 30	7 12	4 39	morn.	6 55	4 57	morn.	ev. 30
17	Sat.	23 22 31	7 24	4 29	0 21	5 39	7 18	4 34	0 20	2 25	7 12	4 40	0 20	6 55	4 57	0 17	1 25
18	B	23 24 27	7 25	4 29	1 33	6 34	7 19	4 35	1 31	3 20	7 13	4 40	1 29	6 56	4 57	1 22	2 20
19	Mon.	23 25 26	7 25	4 29	2 45	7 35	7 19	4 35	2 41	4 21	7 13	4 40	2 38	6 56	4 58	2 27	3 21
20	Tue.	23 26 56	7 26	4 30	3 56	8 31	7 20	4 36	3 51	5 17	7 14	4 41	3 46	6 57	4 58	3 32	4 17
21	Wed.	23 27 27	7 26	4 30	5 5	9 28	7 20	4 36	4 59	6 15	7 14	4 41	4 54	6 57	4 58	4 36	5 15
22	Thu.	23 27 31	7 27	4 31	6 14	10 24	7 21	4 37	6 7	7 10	7 15	4 42	6 0	6 58	4 59	5 41	6 10
23	Fri.	23 27 6	7 27	4 31	sets.	11 10	7 21	4 37	sets.	7 56	7 15	4 42	sets.	6 58	4 59	sets.	6 56
24	Sat.	23 26 12	7 28	4 32	4 54	11 57	7 22	4 38	4 59	8 43	7 16	4 43	5 5	6 59	5 0	5 24	7 43
25	B	23 24 51	7 28	4 32	5 56	morn.	7 22	4 38	6 1	9 29	7 16	4 43	6 7	6 59	5 0	6 23	8 29
26	Mon.	23 23 1	7 29	4 33	7 2	0 43	7 23	4 39	7 6	10 10	7 17	4 44	7 11	7 0	5 1	7 24	9 10
27	Tue.	23 20 42	7 29	4 34	8 4	1 24	7 23	4 39	8 7	10 45	7 17	4 45	8 10	7 0	5 2	8 20	9 45
28	Wed.	23 17 56	7 29	4 34	9 5	1 59	7 24	4 40	9 7	11 22	7 18	4 45	9 9	7 1	5 2	9 16	10 22
29	Thu.	23 14 41	7 29	4 35	10 5	2 36	7 24	4 40	10 6	morn.	7 18	4 46	10 7	7 1	5 3	10 10	11 2
30	Fri.	23 10 59	7 30	4 36	11 6	3 16	7 25	4 41	11 6	0 2	7 19	4 47	11 6	7 2	5 4	11 5	11 42
31	Sat.	23 6 49	7 30	4 37	morn.	3 56	7 25	4 42	morn.	0 42	7 19	4 48	morn.	7 2	5 5	11 59	morn.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	N. YORK. H. M.	BLTMORE. H. M.	CHLSTON. H. M.
First Quarter.....	2	9 6 mo	8 44 mo.	8 30 mo.	
Full Moon.....	9	10 20 ev.	10 17 ev.	9 54 ev.	
Third Quarter.....	16	4 32 ev.	4 20 ev.	3 57 ev.	
New Moon.....	24	1 3 mo.	0 51 mo	0 41 mo.	0 28 mo.

SUN OR MER. OR NOON MARK.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 49 12
	9	11 52 31
	17	11 56 18
	25	12 0 17

PLATFORMS OF THE PARTIES.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

ADOPTED AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, HELD AT CINCINNATI, JUNE 2–6, 1856.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from, and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of our country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the result of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition law from our statute-books.

And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity,

expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth: no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with Ameaican principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:—

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue; and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions; ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect; the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact; the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate; and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land,) a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monoplies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

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1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor

of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the government of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Inter-Oceanic Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlet through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

Resolved, That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by military and postal roads through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM,

Adopted at the National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856.

This Convention of Delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Kansas; and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the condition of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:—

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory in the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territory those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their Territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers, have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; test-oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right

of suffrage and holding office ; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied ; the right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search and seizure, has been violated ; they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law ; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged ; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect ; murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished : that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement, of the present National Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories—either before or after the fact—before the country and before the world ; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress, for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and cooperation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared ; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

THE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1858.

1. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for his protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the Union of these States.

2. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, is the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3. *Americans must rule America*, and to this end *native*-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and Municipal officers or government employment in preference to all others ; *nevertheless*,

4. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens ; but,

5. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate, or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions, (each within its sphere,) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7. The recognition of the right of native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided, always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political offices.

9. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores ; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10. Opposition to any Union between Church and State ; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test-oaths for office.

11. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void, by competent judicial authority.

13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in the truckling subservency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardy bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the Departments of the Government, as shown in the disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequence otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American Party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations, for fellowship and admission into the Party.

15. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

NATURALIZATION AND RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

No part of the laws of the United States are more confused, and generally more undigested, than those in relation to naturalization and the rights of aliens, extending, as these laws do, over the whole period of our national history. Nevertheless, the substance of them all may be briefly stated, and perhaps is best embodied in the decision of Judge Dean, in the New York Supreme Court, in the matter of the application of John Clark to become a citizen of the United States. The principal features of the law as it is, however, are those of the act of 1802, of which the following is the most material portion:

"Any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

1st. That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of some of the States, or of the territorial districts of the United States, three years [now two years] at least before his admission, that it was, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

2d. That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

3d. That the court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least, and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during the time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: *Provided*, that the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

A continuous residence of five years next preceding admission to the rights of citizenship is an indispensable requisite, except for those who arrived in the country prior to attaining the age of eighteen years, concerning whom the following is the law:—

Any alien, being a free white person, and a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, who shall have continued to reside in the United States three years, who next preceeding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to reside therein to the time he may have made application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he shall have resided five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of the first section of the act to which this act is an addition, three years previous to this admission: Provided, such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his or her admission; and shall further declare, *on oath, and prove*, to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceding it has been a *bona fide* intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States, and shall in all other respects comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

In addition to the United States laws, the

various states have their statutory and constitutional regulations of the right of suffrage.

In Alabama, Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, having resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last three months in the city, county, or town, in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector.

In Arkansas, Every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State, six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims to vote twenty months, is entitled to vote : idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crimes excepted.

In Connecticut, Every white male citizen of the United States who shall have gained a settlement in the State ; attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the town at least six months preceding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars in the State ; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein, for the term of one year next preceeding, or being liable thereto, shall have been, by authority of law excused therefrom ; or shall have paid a State tax within the year next preceeding the time he shall next present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking oath as prescribed by law, be an elector.

In California, Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro on the 30th day of May, 1848, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months preceding the election, and the country or district in which he claims his vote, thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

In Delaware, Every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years or upwards, having resided in the State one year next before the election, and the last month thereof in the county where he offers to vote, and having within two years next before the election, paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector, and every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of twenty-two years, having resided as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote without payment of any tax. *Provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, shall be considered as acquiring a residence in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station, within the State ; and no idiot, insane person, pauper, or person convicted of a crime, deemed by law a felony, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

In Florida, Every white free male person of the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State two years, and of the county in which he may offer his vote, six months, immediately preceeding the election, and who shall be enrolled in the militia of the State, (unless exempted from militia duty) is a qualified elector ; but no person can acquire a residence from his occupation, being a soldier, seaman, or marine, in the service of the United States, or from being stationed within the State.

In Georgia, an elector must be twenty-one years of age ; a citizen and inhabitant of the State one year ; of the county six months ; and have paid all the taxes which may have been required of him, and which he has had an opportunity of paying agreeably to laws for the year preceding the election.

In all elections for Governor, or electors of President and Vice-President, and upon all questions where the voice of the people of Georgia may be desired to be expressed, a person entitled to vote in the county in which he resides, may vote in any county within the State. *Provided* he has not voted elsewhere upon the same question or the same officer.

In Illinois, Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having had a residence in the State one year next preceding the election, or who was an inhabitant of the State on the first day of April, 1848, can exercise the elective franchise.

In Indiana, In all elections, not otherwise provided for by the constitution, every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election ; and every white male, of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State, during the six months next preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to its laws on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the town or precinct where he may reside.

In Iowa, Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years ; a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims to vote, twenty days, is entitled to vote. Idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of an infamous crime excepted.

In Kentucky, An elector must be a white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having had a residence in the State of two years, and in the county in which he offers to vote, one year.

In Lousiana, Every free white male citizen, two years a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two consecutive years next preceding the election, the last year thereof in the district or parish in which he offers to vote, has a right to vote in all elections.

In Massachusetts, All male citizens of the age of twenty-one years (except paupers and persons under guardianship) who have resided in the State one year, and in the town or district at which they offer to vote six months next preceding the election, may vote, *provided* they have paid all taxes assessed upon them within two years next preceeding the day of election.

In Maryland, Every free male citizen, above twenty-one years of age, having resided in the State one year, and six months next preceding

the election at which he offers to vote, in the county, has the right of suffrage.

In Michigan, In all the elections every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election, or who was a citizen at the time of the signing of the Constitution, is entitled to vote, but must reside in the township or ward in which he offers his vote.

In Mississippi, Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one, who shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and four months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers to vote, is a qualified voter.

In Missouri, Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State one year before an election, the last three months whereof, shall have been in the county or district where he offers to vote, is a qualified elector.

In Maine, Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, (excepting paupers, persons under guardian-ship, and Indians not taxed,) having residence established in the State for the term of three months next preceeding any election, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established.

In New York, Every male citizen aged twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceeding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote.

But only such persons of color, as are possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and have been residents of the State three years, and for one year seized of said estate of two hundred and fifty dollars above all debt and incumberances charged thereon, and who shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election

In New Hampshire, A voter must be twenty-one years of age; a citizen of the State six months, and of the town three months next preceeding the election at which he offers to vote.

In New Jersey, Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now or hereafter may be elected by the people.

In North Carolina, All persons of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of *any* county within the State twelve months, immediately preceeding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides; and all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in the State having a right of representation; and also, all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months, next before, and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town, in the house of commons.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years (except free negroes, free mulattos, free persons of mixed blood descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before the day of election, are entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

In Ohio, Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualification of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

In Pennsylvania, Every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, and who shall have resided in the state one year; in the district where he offers his vote ten days next preceding such election; paid taxes within two years, either state or county, which have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall be entitled to vote.

In Rhode Island, Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who has had his residence and home in the State for one year, and in the city or town in which he may claim a right to vote, six months next preceeding the time of voting, and who is possessed in his own right of real-estate in such city or town, of the value of one hundred and thirty-four dollars, over and above all incumbrances or which shall rent for seven dollars per annum, over and above any rent reserved, or the interest of any incumbrances thereon; being an estate in fee simple, or fee tail for the life of any person, or an estate in reversion, or remainder, which qualifies no other person to vote: the conveyance of which estate, if by deed, shall have been recorded at least ninety days; shall thereafter have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legal town and ward meetings, so long as he continues so qualified, and if any person herein before described, shall own any such estate within this State out of the town or city in which he resides, he shall have a right to vote in the town or city in which he shall have had his residence, and home for the term of six months next preceding the election, upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the town or city in which his estate lies, bearing date within ten days of the time of his voting; setting forth that such person has sufficient estate therein to qualify him as a voter, and that the deed, if any has been recorded ninety days. There are some other minor requisites, as for instance—

Persons residing on lands ceded by this State to the United States shall not be entitled to exercise the privilege of electors.

In South Carolina, Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, (paupers and non-commissioned officers excepted,) being a citizen of this State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and having a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which he hath been legally seized, and possessed at least six months, before such elec-

tion, or not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote, six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member, or members to serve in either branch of the Legislature, for the election district in which he holds such property, or is resident.

In Tennessee Every white man, twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the county wherein he offers his vote six months next preceding the election, is entitled to vote. Also, all male persons of color of twenty-one years of age who are competent witnesses in a court of justice, against a white man, are entitled to vote.

In Texas, All free male persons over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States, (Indians not taxed, Africans and descendants of Africans, excepted,) who shall have resided six months in Texas immediately preceding the acceptation of the constitution of 1845 by the Congress of the United States, shall be deemed electors.

In Utah, All free white male citizens of the United States, residents of the territory, over the age of eighteen years, are voters, and eligible to hold any office within the territory.

In Virginia, Every white male citizen of the commonwealth of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State two years, and of the county or town where he offers to vote for twelve months next preceding an election; and no other person is entitled to vote. Persons in the military service of the United States, and persons convicted of an infamous crime are not voters.

In Vermont A voter must be a citizen of twenty-one years of age; a resident of the State one year, and of the town three months next preceding the election at which he votes. Every voter must swear that he is qualified as above.

In Wisconsin, Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, belonging to either of the following classes, is a qualified elector:—1. White citizens of the United States. 2. White persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of Naturalization. 3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by the laws of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe.

THE TARIFF OF 1857.

The following act, approved March 3d, 1857, went into operation on the 1st of July following, which is the day of the month on which the fiscal year commences, is now the law in relation to the duty on goods imported into the United States. The rates are entirely *ad valorem*, arranged by schedule, and varying from 4 to 30 per cent. The rates of the tariff of 1846, also *ad valorem*, varied from 5 to 100 per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, *ad valorem* duties shall be imposed, in lieu of those now imposed upon goods, wares and merchandize imported from abroad into the United States, as follows, viz:

Upon the articles enumerated in schedules A and B, of the tariff act of eighteen hundred and forty-six, a duty of thirty per centum, and upon those enumerated in schedules C, D, E, F, G, and H, of said act, the duties of twenty-four per centum, nineteen per centum, fifteen per centum, twelve per centum, eight per centum, and four per centum, respectively, with such exceptions as are hereinafter made; and all articles so imported as aforesaid and not enumerated in the said schedules, nor in schedule I, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, and delaines, shall be transferred to schedule C. Japanned leather or skins of all kinds, shall be transferred to schedule D. Ginger—green, ripe dried, preserved or pickled; ochers, and ochrey earths; medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins in a crude state not otherwise provided for; wares, chemical, earthern or pottery of a capacity exceeding ten gallons, shall be transferred to schedule E. Borate of lime and codilla, or tow of hemp or flax, shall be transferred to schedule F. Antimony, crude or regulus of; Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for; camphor, crude; cantharides; carbonate of soda; Emery, in lump or pulverized; Fruits, green, ripe, or dried; gums, Arabic, Barbary, copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, substitute, tragacanth, and all other gums and resins, in a crude state; machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; sponges; tin in plates or sheets, galvanized or ungalvanized; Woods, namely, cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose wood, satin wood, and all cabinet woods, shall be transferred to schedule G. Acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartaric and all other acids of every description used for chemical or manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for; aloes; amber; ambergris; aniseed; annato, roucon or Orleans; arsenic; articles not in crude state used in dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for; assafœtida; asphaltum; barilla; bleaching powder or chloride of lime; borax crude; boucho leaves; brimstone crude in bulk; cameos, mosaics, diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones (not set); chalk; clay; cochineal; cocoa, cocoanuts, and cocoa shells; cork tree bark; cream of tartar; extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods not otherwise provided for;

extract of madder ; flint, ground; grindstones ; gutta percha unmanufactured ; india rubber in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured ; India rubber, milk of ; indigo ; lac spirits ; lack sulphur ; lastings cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippors, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively, no; combined with india rubber ; manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut in slips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons exclusively not combined with india rubber ; music printed with lines, bound or unbound ; oils, palm, teal and cocoanut ; prussian blue ; soda ash ; spices of all kinds ; watch materials and unfinished parts of watches ; and woad, or pastel, shall be transferred to schedule H.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the goods, wares, and merchandize mentioned in schedule I, shall be exempt from duty, and entitled to free entry :

SCHEDULE I.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States ; all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings, and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all collections of antiquities ; Provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States ; animal carbon (bone black) ; animals living of all kinds ; argol, or crude tartar ; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; bark, Peruvian ; bells, old, and bell metal ; berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture ; bismuth ; bitter apples ; bolting cloths ; bones, burnt, and bone dust ; books, maps and charts imported by authority of the joint library committee of Congress, for the use of the library of Congress ; Provided, That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted ; brass, in bars and pigs, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured ; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dyewoods in stuffs ; bullion, gold and silver, burr stones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactnred ; cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities ; coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges ; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner ; coins, gold, silver and copper ; copper ore ; copper when imported for the United States mint ; copper in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured ; cotton ; clutch ; dragon's blood ; felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels ; flax unmanufactured ; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes not otherwise provided for ; glass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured ; goods, wares and merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed : *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be complied with ; guano ; household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale ; ice ; ivory unmanufactured ; junk, old ; linseed—but not embracing flax seed ; madder root ; madder ground or prepared ; maps and charts ; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts ; *Provided*, That no other article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum; oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries ; paintings and statuary ; palm leaf unmanufactured ; personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad ; plaster of paris or sulphate of lime unground ; platina unmanufactured ; rags of whatever material except wool ; ratans and reeds unmanufactured ; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot ; sheathing metal, not wholly, or in part of iron ungalvanized ; shingle bolts and stave bolts ; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way ; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany ; substances expressly used for manures ; tin in pigs, bars or blocks ; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots not otherwise provided for ; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise) ; professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States ; *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale ; sheep's wool unmanufactured, of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation, and hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured ; *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be

imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the intentional admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to twenty cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of twenty-four per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically, his grounds of objection thereto, and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive ; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may herafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

STATE OF THE UNION.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

THE President, in his Annual Message to Congress, referring to the reports of the heads of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and alluding to the financial revulsions of 1857, and the consequent depletion of the Treasury ; and reciting the fact that, to supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of treasury notes ; and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law," thus sets forth the financial affairs of the nation :

The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were $70,273,869 59, which amount, with the balance of $17,710,114 27 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $87,983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $81,585,667 76, of which $9,684,537 99 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, $6,398,316 10.

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the first July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, $25,230, 879 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are $38,500,000, making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of $70,129,105 56.

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were $21,708,198 51, of which $1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are $52,357,698 48, making an aggregate of $74,065,896 99, being an excess of expenditure beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, $3,936,701 43. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, $7,063,298 57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $62,000,000, which, with the above estimated balance, $7,063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of $69,063,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $73,139,147 46, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of $4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, $3,838,728. as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to $7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount.

The public debt on the first of July, 1858, the

commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of the 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977 66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910, 777 66. To this will be added $10.000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

THE POST OFFICE.

According to the Report of the Post Master General, the whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1858, was.....27,977
Number established during last fiscal year 2,121
Number discontinued..... 730
Increase..... 1,391
Number of postmasters appointed..... 8,284

Of these 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 998 by removals, 278 by deaths, 292 by change of names and sites, and 2,121 on establishment of new offices.

Whole number of offices December 1, 1858, 28,573.

On the 30th June last there were in operation 8,296 mail routes.

The number of contractors was 7,044.

The length of these routes is estimated at 260,603 miles; total annual transportation 78,765,491 miles; and cost $7,795,418, divided as follows:

	MILES.	ANNUAL TRANSPORT'N.	COST.
Railroad.....	24,431	25,763,452	$2,828,301
Steamboat.....	17,043	4,569,610	1,233,916
Coach.....	53,700	19,555,734	1,909,844
Inferior grades	165,429	28,876,695	1,823,357

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1857, there is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length of routes, and of $1,173,372 to the cost, divided as follows:

	MILES.	COST.
Railroad.....	1,901	$268,454
Steamboat.....	1,798	241,918
Coach.....	5,371	499,018
Inferior routes.....	9,932	163,982

The lettings of new contracts for the term commencing 1st July last embraced twenty-one States and Territories of the Northwest, West, and Southwest, including California, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington.

The following table shows this new service, including the great overland route and the Tehuantepec route:

CONVEYANCE.	MILES OF LENGTH.	MILES OF AN. TRANSPORT'N.	COST.
Railroad.....	8,603	8,972,850	$1,022,437
Steamboat....	16,146	3,321,462	1,361,758
Coach.....	40,055	13,933 727	2,580,460
Infer. modes.	115,547	18,997,016	1,520,555
Total.....	180,351	45,225,055	$6,485,210

Compared with the services on the 30th June last, in the same States and Territories, the length of routes is increased 27,973 miles; the annual transportation thereon 9,026,666 miles; and the cost $2,243,156.

Total receipts.....$13,330,874 97
Whole amount of expenditures in year..... 12,722,561 91

Leaving to credit of Department on July 1, 1858.....$608,313 06

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1859.

Expenditures.....$14,776,520 00
Means..... 11,094,393 00

Deficiency.....$3,682,127 00

OCEAN AND FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.—The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland and foreign) on mails transported from July 1, 1857, to February 19, 1858, by the steamers of the New York and Liverpool (Collins) line, was $111,192 52, and by temporary steamships employed on same line during residue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, $41,637 13, making a total of $152,829 65, postages for the year. The postages by this line during the year ending June 30, 1857, amounted to $210,463 03.

The postages upon mails conveyed during the last fiscal year by the United States steamers of the New York, Southampton and Bremen line, were $102,603 09, and by the New York, Southampton and Havre line, $105,923 26, being a decrease of $35,151 69 by the Bremen, and an increase of $7,673 21 by the Havre line, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The amount of letter postage upon mails exchanged with Great Britain during the year ending June 30, 1858, was $802,771 64; with Prussia, $325,763 60; Bremen, $27,905 92; France, $205,826 42; Hamburg, $15,879 74; being a decrease on British mails of $71,423 11; on Prussian mails of $1,108 97; on Bremen mails of $24,177 07; and an increase on French mails of $164,638 23; and on Hamburg mails of $14,820 14, compared with the preceding year. Net increased letter postages on European mails, $82,749 22. The postal arrangements with France and Hamburg which have recently gone into operation have caused a diversion of much of the correspondence with the continent of Europe heretofore exchanged via England and via Bremen to the routes via France and via Hamburg, which accounts for the large decrease on British and Bremen mails during the past year.

The total postages on letter mails exchanged with Europe was $1,378,147 32. On mails sent to Great Britain, $380,180 58; to Prussia, $193,765 95; to Bremen, $11,866 36; to France, $101,414 66; and to Hamburg, $10,308 37. Total sent, $697,535 92. On mails received from Great Britain, $422,591 06; from Prussia, $131,997 65; from Bremen, $16,039 56; from France, $104,411 76; and from Hamburg, $5,571 37. Total received, $680,611 40. Total postages collected in the United States, $842,624 53; in Great Britain, Prussia, Bremen, France, and Hamburg, $535,522 79. Excess of postages collected in the United States, $307,101 74.

Total postages for the year from the New York, Aspinwall, and California lines, $30,747 47; from the Charleston and Havana line,

$9,125 42; and from the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line, $4,359 37.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Toucey states, in his Annual Report, that for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were $13,803,212; appropriations $14,240,247; expenditures $13,870,684; there having been some curtailment of expense by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298; appropriations $14,508,354; these having been largely retrenched in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating $1,200,000 for eight light draft war steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates. For the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, the estimates are $13,500,370, including $674,000 for completing the eight light draft steamers, authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of $985,850 for steamship and mail service.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

According to the Report of Secretary Floyd, the authorized strength of the army is 18,165; the actual strength on July 1 was only 17,498. These troops compose the whole numerical force of our army, distributed through the States and Territories of the entire Confederacy, manning all the fortifications occupied by troops, holding all posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frontiers, and protecting, as far as possible, the different routes extending across the Continent, from the Mississippi Valley to our possessions on the Pacific.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Thompson reports, that under the various acts of Congress of 1847, '50, '52, and '55, there have been issued 516,768 bounty land warrants, requiring 65,731,890 acres of the public domain to satisfy them. Of these, 416,632 had been located to the 30th September last, on 44,238,830 acres of land, leaving outstanding 100,136 warrants, calling for 11,493,860 acres of land.

It is confidently expected that during the next calendar year the receipts from the sales of the public lands, and the quantities sold and located will be greatly increased. It is estimated that without some detrimental change in our system, the income from this source will reach at least $5,000,000.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that mines of the precious metals are to be found in the territories of Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Kansas, and the time has arrived for the government of the United States to adopt some definite policy as to its mineral lands.

The Secretary, therefore, submits whether it would be a wise and sound policy at this time to pass a general law, reserving all auriferous, silver and cinnabar mines from sale, for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale for their development. The extent of these defies estimate, and gives assurance to our people, in the future, of unbounded wealth.

Concerning the Indians, the Secretary says, the removal of the tribes should be avoided. Separate land should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alienate or encumber them, and money annuities should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided *per capita*.

The whole number of army pensioners under the various acts of Congress is 10,732, requiring for their payment the annual sum of $902,700. The whole number of navy pensioners is 892, and the aggregate amount of their payments is $130,501. It appears that the total disbursements for pensions up to this date is about $90,000,000. If to this sum be added the bounties in lands (62,739,362 acres) estimated at $1 25 per acre, the total amount granted for pensions and bounties will be $168,424,202.

On the subject of the next census the Secretary recommends an adherence to the law of the 23d May, 1850, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The income of the Patent Office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1858, was $150,984. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to $144.433, showing a surplus of revenue of $6,550, against an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $2,526 for the corresponding quarters of 1857. From the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1858, 4,091 applications for patents were received, and 696 caveats filled, against 4,095 applications and 820 caveats for the corresponding quarter of last year. During the same period 2,816 patents were issued, 15 extensions granted, and 1,256 applications rejected.

LAND OFFICE.

According to the Report of the Commissioners of the Land Office, the quantity of public lands sold during The five quarters ending September 30, was 4,804,919 acres, for which was received $2,534,192. The military land warrants located amounted to 6,983,110 acres. Over ten millions of acres of land have been sold under the graduation law of 1854, at the price of 12½ cents per acre. Over fifteen million acres of land have been surveyed and are ready for market in Kansas and Nebraska.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs estimates the whole number in the United States and Territories at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty arrangements. The number of ratified Indian treaties, since the adoption of the Constitution, is 383, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be $49,816,344. From a part of these lands the Government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose

limits they were situated. From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least $100,000,000.

The amount applicable for the fulfilment of the treaties, and other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year, was $4,852,407, of which sum $204,662 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is $10,590,649, of which $3,502,241 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States, the remainder, viz: $7,088,407 is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress.

The Deficiency Bill for 1858.

The following are the principal items of the Bill passed April 19th, 1858, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

For compensation of six messengers employed by the House of Representatives		$5,913 00
Folding documents		26,000 00
Furniture and carpenter's work		80,000 00
Newspapers		3,000 00
Laborers		2,000 00
Stationery		4,000 00
Horses, carriages, and saddle horses		1,500 00
The Globe reporters		4,000 00
Supplies for the Quartermaster's Department		778,000 00
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Department		190,000 00
Horses for the dragoons, &c		252,000 00
Barracks, repairs, &c		80,000 00
Transportation of the army and supplies		5,400,000 00
Subsistence in kind		1,220,000 00
Surveys and explorations		5,000 00
Contingent expenses of N. E. Executive Building		1,000 00
Stables and conservatory at the White House		3,905 00
Surveying public lands and private land claims in California		220,000 00
Post Office clerks		5,218 83
Lighting President's house, Capitol and grounds, &c		5,000 00
Surveyor-General of Utah		1,500 00
Purchase of the Masonic Temple, Boston		5,000 00
Post Office Department		1,469,173 00
Total		$9,704,209 83

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized and directed to allow credit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives for such payments out of its contingent fund as have been, or may be, made under allowance authorized by the House of Representatives during the last Congress; *Provided*, That said allowances shall have been duly approved by the Committee on Accounts. *And be it further provided*, That said allowances be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Estimates of Federal Expenditures.

Secretary Cobb estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1859, as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of courts		$11,629,585 11
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the General Post Office	6,382,900 00	
Pensions	852,000 00	
Indian Department	1,866,419 49	
Army, proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects	15,658,386 28	
Military Academy	185,938 00	
Fortifications, ordnance, &c,	2,165,766 00	
Navy establishment	13,500,370 80	
Total		$52,241,315 68
To the estimates are added statements showing:		
1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows:		
Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	$5,624,410 14	
Compensation to the General Post Office for mail services	700,000 00	
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00	
Civilization of Ind.	10,000 00	
Interest on the public debt	1,963,314 36	
		$8,497,724 50
The existing appropriations, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1859, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, viz:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$4,270,957 24	
Interior departm't, (pensions and Indian)	1,603 602 83	
War Department	3,361,091 76	
Navy Department	3,243,255 45	
		12,478,907 28
Total,		$73,217,947 46

Rates of Postage, etc.

Letters within the United States not over 3,000 miles, three cents each ½ oz.; over 3,000 miles, 10 cents: must be prepaid. To the British N. A. Provinces, under 3,000 miles, 10 cents; over 3,000, 15 cents. Drop letters 1 cent, prepaid or not; advertised letters 1 cent. Letters to two or more persons in one envelope are illegal. Ship-letters to any United States

port, 6 cents ; if forwarded inland, 2 cents and the usual United States postage.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce or less shall be charged with an aditional single postage.

PAPERS.—Weekly papers within the county where publlshed, free; otherwise on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for not exceeding 50 miles, 5 cents per quarter ; for over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter ; for over 300 and under 1,000 miles, 15 cents per quarter ; for over 1,000 and under 2,000 miles, 20 cents per quarter ; for over 2,000 and under 4,000 miles, 25 cents per quarter ; for over 4,000 miles, 30 cents per quarter. Monthly newspapers sent to subscribers, one quarter ; semi-monthly, one half ; semi-weekly, twice; tri-weekly, treble; and oftener five times those rates. Upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 1 cent ; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 1 cent ; for over 500 and under 1,500 miles, double those rates ; for over 1,500 and under 2,500 miles, treble those rates ; for over 2,500 and under 3,500 miles, four times those rates ; for over 3,500 miles, five times those rates.

Books, prepaid, not weighing over 4 pounds, 1 cent per oz. for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles, and 2 cents an oz. over 3,000 miles, pre-payment required. All fractions over the oz. being counted as an additional oz.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

To England, Ireland, and Scotland. (California, Oregon, and Washington, excepted,) 24 cents ½ oz. From California, Oregon, or Washington, 29 cents ½ oz.

To France and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cents ¼ oz., 30 cents ½ oz.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail 21 cents ¼ oz. 42 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen mail, (except Bremen, Frankfort, Luxemburg, Wurtemburg, Holland, and the Netherlands,) 15 cents ½ oz.

Do by Hamburg mail, except Hamburg, Frankfort Luxemburg, Wurtemburg, Holland, and the Netherlands, 15 cents ½ oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cents ½ oz.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cents ½ oz.

To Frankfort and Wurtemburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents ½ oz.

To Luxemburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents ½ oz.

To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cents ½ oz.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

To Austria and its States, by Bremen or Hamburg mail 15 cents ½ oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents ¼ oz., 54 cents ½ oz.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 37 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 29 cents ½ oz.

To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cents ½ oz.

To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 38 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

Do by French mail, 27 cents ¼ oz., 54 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents ½ oz.

To Parma and Modena, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents ½ oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents ¼ oz., 54 cents ½ oz.

Do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents ½ oz.

To Papal States and Tuscany, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cents ½ oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents ¼ oz., 54 cents ½ oz.

Do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28 cents ½ oz.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

Do by French mail, 30 cents ¼ oz., 60 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Spain, by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

Do by British mail, *via* Southampton, 73 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Portugal, by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

Do by British mail, *via* Southampton, 63 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Denmark, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 27 cents ¼ oz., 54 cents ½ oz.

To Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 33 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 33 cents ¼ oz., 66 cents ½ oz.

To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 38 cents ½ oz.

Do by French mail, 33 cents ¼ oz.. 66 cents ½ oz.

To West India Islands (not British,) except Cuba, Turk's Island, Carthagena, Honduras, San Juan, (Nicaragua,) Santa Martha, Venezuela, and St. Thomas, 34 cents ½ oz., when distance from mailing office is under 2,500 miles, and 44 cents ½ oz. when distance exceeds 2,500 miles—*prepaid.*

To Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, 10 cents ½ oz. when distance is not over 3,000 miles from line of crossing, and 15 cents ½ oz. if distance exceeds 3,000 miles.

To Aspinwall and Panama, New Granada and Mexico 10 cents ½ oz. when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles, and 20 cents if distance exceeds 2,500 miles—*prepaid.*

To Bogota and Buenaventura, New Granada, 18 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chili, 34 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To Peru, 22 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

To West Indies, (British, except Turk's Island,) 10 cents ½ oz. if distance does not exceed 2,500 miles, and 20 cents ½ oz. if distance exceeds 2,500 miles—*prepaid.*

To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and China, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 10 cents ½ oz.—*prepaid.*

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The following persons are at present entitled to send letters through the United States Mail free of postage, viz: The President and ex-Presidents, Vice-President and ex-Vice Presidents, Secretaries of the Departments, Postmaster General, and Attorney General of the United States, the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Auditors of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Assistant Postmaster General, the Adjutant General of the Army, the Quartermaster General, the Inspector General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Paymaster General, the Chief Engineer, the Surgeon General, the Colonel of Ordnance, the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and assistant in charge of the office, the privilege being restricted to letters and packages relating to their official duties; those sent to be marked or stamped "official business," and subscribed by the officer with a designation of his office, and in the case of the Heads of Departments alone, this designation may be subscribed, under their direction, by their respective chief clerks; each postmaster letters and packets not exceeding a half-ounce in weight; each member of Congress, delegates in the House of Representatives included; the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives: deputy postmasters, whose salaries do not exceed $200 per annum, have the franking privilege for their individual correspondence, but not for family and friends. Members of Congress receiving documents of more than two ounces in weight are entitled to charge the excess to the contingent fund of the House, of which the person receiving the same is a member.

All publications published, procured or purchased by either House of Congress, or on a joint resolution of both Houses, may be sent by members free of postage.

Special acts of Congress have severally conferred upon the widows of Presidents Madison, Harrison and Polk, the right to send letters through the post office free of postage.

The Congressional Globe and appendix thereto pass free through the mails so long as published by order of Congress, the Daily Globe excepted.

Books, maps and charts, or other publications entered for copyright may be sent to the library of Congress and to the Smithsonian Institute free of postage, subject to the regulations of the Postmaster General.

The United States Treaties with China and Japan.

Among the most important diplomatic events of the last year are the completion of the treaties between the United States and those hitherto exclusive and traditionally barbarous nationalities, China and Japan. These treaties are of sufficient consequence to America and the world to warrant our giving a synopsis of their contents in these pages; since by the occurrence of these events in the history of national concord, the policy of a thousand years in those realms has been suddenly and decisively changed. The exclusivism of the Celestial Empire no longer exists, and the seal is at length removed from the hidden mysteries of the dominions of His Majesty of the Empire of Japan.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.—Articles one, two and three provide for the establishment of permanent peace between the United States and China, and also for the preservation and publication of the treaty. The remaining articles respectively, to the fourteenth, inclusive, provide that the Minister or representative of the United States shall correspond on terms of equality with certain high functionaries of China; authorize him to visit and sojourn at the capital, and confer with the members of the Privy Council; provide that if the Emperor shall hereafter enter into any treaty engagements permiting the representatives of any other nation to reside permanently at the capital, then the representative of the United States shall, without any further negotiation or discussion, have the same privilege; that the superior authorities of the United States and China shall correspond together on terms of perfect equality; that all personal intercourse between the functionaries of the two governments shall be held at official points; that the officers of the United States ships of war shall hold intercourse with the local authorities of China on terms of equality, and in case

United States merchant vessels shall be plundered by pirates, national vessels of the United States may pursue and arrest them; authorize the government of the United States to appoint Consuls at each port of the Empire to be opened for commerce; provide that citizens of the United States residing at China shall receive and enjoy for themselves and their property the protection of the local authorities, and have due accommodation at the ports open to commerce; provide for reparation in case American vessels are wrecked and plundered.

Article 25th provides that it shall be lawful for citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China to teach any of the languages of the Empire; article 26th, that in the event of war between China and any other power, the vessels of the United States shall still be permitted to enter the ports that are open to commerce; article 27th, that all questions with regard to rights of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States and China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction, and be regulated by the authorities of their own government; article 28th provides for the forms of intercourse between the officials of the two nations; article 29th, that hereafter persons teaching the doctrines of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions in China shall not be persecuted or molested in any way. And finally, the treaty provides that if the Chinese Government should grant to any nation, or to any citizen of a foreign nation, any rights or privileges connected with commerce, navigation or politics, such rights and privileges shall enure to merchants and citizens of the United States also.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The Plenipotentiaries of the United States, Great Britian and Russia have completed liberal treaties with the Japanese Emperor, the provisions of which are based on a treaty previously concluded at Simoda by the American Consul, Mr. Townsend Harris. Among the important features of these new treaties, which in many respects are not unlike the treaty between the United States and China, are the toleration of Christianity; liberty to foreigners to reside in certain ports, build churches and worship God according to their own faith, without molestation; and the abrogation of all penalties against the Japanese who may embrace Christianity. The duty on exports is to be 5 per cent., and on imports 20 per cent., except upon cotton and woolen fabrics, which are to pay only 5 per cent. import duty. Port and tonnage dues are abolished, and the tariff may be revised every five years. The 5 per cent. tax for re-coinage hitherto paid by the foreign purchaser of Japanese goods, is abolished, and Japanese coin may be exported after it has been purchased by weighing foreign coin of the same metal against it. Japanese Ministers are to be sent to Washington, London and St. Petersburg.

The Kansas Question.

Below we give the slavery sections of the famous Lecompton Constitution, and also the supplementary act of Congress in reference thereto, known as the English Bill.

THE LECOMPTON CLAUSE.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and is inviolable, as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories so long as any persons of the same age or description shall be continued slaves by the laws of this State; *provided*, that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and *provided, also*, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity—to provide for their necessary food and clothing—to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb—and, in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of *insurrection of such slave.*

ENGLISH BILL CLAUSE.

And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said people of Kansas, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit:

First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said State for the use of schools.

Second, That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of the said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third, That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal

subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth, That all the salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature shall direct. *Provided*, That no salt spring, or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth, That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct. *Provided*, That the foregoing propositions herein offered to the State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on land belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident.

Dred Scott.

Among the historic dead of the past year is the famous negro, Dred Scott, about whom there has been more legal and political controversy than about any other negro, living or dead. The Dred Scott Decision, although in no wise a political judgment, has been the text for abolitionists and all other opponents of the Democratic party, from the moment it was pronounced to the present time. And as it answered a great constitutional question, a statement of the case may be useful and proper in a work like this :—

Dred Scott, Plaintiff in Error, versus *John F. A. Sanford*.—The case was brought up by writ of error from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was an action of trespass *vi et armis*, or assault and battery, instituted by Scott against Sanford. Prior to this suit an action was brought by Scott for his freedom in one of the State Circuit Courts, where he obtained a judgment in his favor. The Supreme Court of the State, however, reversed that judgment, and remanded the case back to the Circuit Court, where it was continued to await the decision of the case now in question, which came up before the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, 1856. The declaration contained three counts : One that Sanford had assaulted the plaintiff ; one that he had assaulted Harriet Scott, plaintiff's wife ; and one that he had assaulted Eliza Scott and Lizzie Scott, plaintiff's children.

The defendant pleaded want of jurisdiction on the part of the court, because the cause of action (if any) accrued to the said Dred Scott entirely within the jurisdiction of the courts of Missouri ; also that the plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, as alleged, because he is a negro of African descent, his ancestors being of pure African blood, etc.

There was a demurrer in the usual form, which was sustained by the court, and in April, 1854, after an agreement between counsel, the defendant pleaded in bar of the action : 1st, Not guilty ; 2d, That the plaintiff was a negro slave, the lawful property of the defendant, and as such the defendant gently laid his hands upon him, and thereby had only restrained him, as the defendant had a right to do ; 3d, That with respect to the wife and daughters of the plaintiff, in the second and third counts of the declaration mentioned, the defendant had, as to them, only acted in the same manner, and in virtue of the same legal right

The plaintiff joined issue in the first plea, and filed replications to the second and third, alleging that the defendant, without the cause in his second and third pleas alleged, committed the trespasses, &c. The counsel then agreed to file the following statement of facts :—

"In the year 1834 the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situate on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and situate north of the latitude of 36 degrees 30 minutes north, and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at said Fort Snelling, from said last mentioned date until the year 1838.

"In the year 1835, Harriet, who is named in the second count of the plaintiff's declaration, was the negro slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. In that year (1835) said Major Taliaferro took said Harriet to said Fort Snelling, a military post, situated as hereinbefore stated, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and then sold and delivered her as a slave at said Fort Snelling, unto the said Dr. Emerson hereinbefore named. Said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at said Fort Snelling, until the year 1838.

"In the year 1836, the plaintiff and said Harriet, at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried, and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the river Mississippi. Lizzie is about seven years old,

and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks.

"In the year 1838, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff and said Harriet, and their said daughter Eliza, from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided

"Before the commencement of this suit, said Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, to the defendant as slaves, and the defendant has ever since claimed to hold them, and each of them, as slaves.

"At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, and imprisoned them, doing in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.

"Further proof may be given on the trial for either party.

"It is agreed that Dred Scott brought suit for his freedom in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County; that there was a verdict and judgment in his favor; that on a writ of error to the Supreme Court, the judgment below was reversed, and the same remanded to the Circuit Court, where it has been continued to await the decision of this case."

The case went before a jury in 1854, who found the defendant not guilty as to the first issue joined; as to the second, they found the negro Dred Scott the lawful property of the defendant; and as to the third, they found that the wife and children were also lawful property of the defendant. The court gave judgment for the defendant accordingly. The counsel for the plaintiff had, however, previously moved that the court should instruct the jury that upon the facts agreed to by the parties they ought to find for the plaintiff. The court refused to give such instruction, and the plaintiff excepted the refusal. The court then instructed the jury that upon the facts in the case the law was with the defendant. The plaintiff again excepted, and upon these exceptions the case came up to the U. S. Supreme Court, and was argued by Mr. Blair and G. F. Curtis for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Geyer and Mr. Johnson for the defendant in error.

Seven Judges held that the record showed a disability on the part of Scott to maintain his suit. Chief Justice Taney, and Judges Wayne and Daniel held that the fact previously set forth and admitted, "that the plaintiff was a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were of pure blood, and who were brought into this country and sold as slaves," showed him not to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore disqualified to sue in a United States Court; and that the suit ought, on that ground, to be remanded to the District Court, to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Grier and Campbell concurred in remanding for dismissal, and such was the judgment of the court.

M'Lean and Catron held that as there was no appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court on the plea in abatement, the question of jurisdiction was not before the court. *Per contra*, Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Curtis held that, as the courts of the United States were of limited jurisdiction, the question of jurisdiction was always in order. Grier, Nelson and Campbell were silent on this point. Three Judges—Taney, Wayne and Daniel—held that, although the court below had no jurisdiction, and the case must be dismissed on that ground, it was still competent for the Supreme Court to give an opinion on the merits of the case, and on all the questions therein involved. M'Lean and Curtis dissented from this view. The same Judges held that a negro of African descent was incapable of being a citizen of the United States, or even suing as such in a Federal Court. From this doctrine M'Lean and Curtis expressly dissented, while Nelson, Grier, Campbell and Catron avoided any expression of opinion upon it. Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Campbell held that the Constitution conferred no power on Congress to legislate for the Territories, the power to make all needful rules and regulations being confined solely to the disposition of the lands as property, and that that authority was limited to the Territories belonging to the United States when the Constitution was made. M'Lean, Catron and Curtis held, on the other hand, that under the authority to make needful rules and regulations, as well as by the necessity of the case, Congress had a full power of legislation for the Territories, limited only by the general restraints upon its legislative power contained in the Constitution.

Taney, Wayne and Daniel held that the ordinance of 1787, though good and binding under the Confederation, expired with the Confederation, and that the act of Congress passed to confirm it was void, because Congress had no power to legislate for the Territories. M'Lean, Catron and Curtis held, *per contra*, that the re-enactment of the ordinance of 1787 was a valid exercise of the power of Congress; while Campbell admitted—and in this Catron concurred with him (Daniel *contra*, the others silent)—that the Ordinance of 1787 having been agreed to by Virginia, became thereby a part of the compact of cession permanently binding on the parties, and was so regarded by the Convention that framed the Constitution. Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell and Grier held that the Missouri prohibition of 1820 was unconstitutional and void; while Catron argued that it was void, because it conflicted with the French treaty for the cession of Louisiana. M'Lean and Curtis held the prohibition constitutional and valid.

Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell and Catron held that slaves were property in a general sense, as much so as cattle, or at least were so recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and as such might be carried into the Territories, notwithstanding any Congressional prohibition. M'Lean and Curtis held that slaves are recognized property only locally and by the laws of particular States, and being out of those States are not property, nor even slaves, except in the single case of fugitives

Six Judges—Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell, Catron and Nelson—held that whatever claim to freedom Scott might have had, he lost it by his return to Missouri. This opinion, on the part of Taney, Wayne and Daniel, was

based on the law of Missouri, as recently laid down by the Supreme Court of that State. Nelson and Catron based it on what they supposed the prevailing current of legal decision on the subject; and Campbell, on the fact that on sufficient domicil, either in slave or master, appeared either in Illinois or Minnesota. M'Lean and Curtis held, *per contra*, that Scott had been made free by his residence in Illinois and Minnesota, and that the rules of international law respecting the emancipation of slaves by residence were a part of the law of Missouri, which law had been improperly departed from and set at naught by the Missouri decision in the plaintiff's case; and that on questions depending not on any statute or local usage, but on principles of universal jurisprudence, the decisions of State courts are not conclusive on the United States courts as to the laws of the States.

Seven Judges (M'Lean and Curtis dissenting) held, that by the facts on the record it appeared that Scott was a slave, notwithstanding his residence in Illinois and Minnesota.

Thus ended the great Dred Scott controversy. Dred himself ended his wordly troubles at an indefinite old age in St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th of September, 1858. He was born in Virginia, and was taken from thence to Missouri by his then owner, Capt. Peter Blow. The rest is already told.

The Paraguay Trouble.

At the close of 1858 nearly all the available forces of the United States Navy were either at rendezvous at Buenos Ayres, or on their way thither, preparatory to a naval demonstration against Paraguay for outrages claimed to have been perpetrated by Paraguayans on citizens of the United States.

The facts are pretty nearly agreed upon as follows: In 1854 the U. S. steamer Water Witch was fired into while ascending the Paragua River on an exploring expedition, by the guns of the Paraguan fort, Itapiru. The difference between the two governments in reference to the matter is, that while Paraguay justifies the act, for the reasons that the channel through which the Water Witch was passing was not the regular cbannel of the river, which was common both to Paraguay and Corrientes, but was a small course between an island occupied by Paraguay for military purposes, and the Paraguan bank; that vessels were expressly prohibited from passing through that channel; that the Water Witch was hailed by the officer in command of the fort, and ordered to return; that no heed was paid to this order; that then a blank discharge was fired from the fort, and no notice taken of it; and then a shotted gun was fired, but not aimed at her, to bring her to; and that she responded in round shot and cannister, until she got out of range.

The Government of the United States, on the contrary, denies that the act was justifiable, because, 1st, Paraguay was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, and consequently had no right to prohibit, as she did by a decree of October, 1854, foreign vessels of war from navigating it; 2d, the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel of war, but was engaged in a scientific enterprize for the advantage of commercial States generally.

The operations and negotiations of the present year will probably settle the matter decisively; and that settlement will probably be effected, so far as President Lopez and Paraguay are concerned, by his apologizing for the Water Witch affair, ratifying the treaty of 1853, which he objected to on account of our assuming the title, "United States of America," and also by his entering into a treaty for the free navigation of the La Plata River by American vessels. Judge Bowlin is entrusted with the negociations on the part of the United States, and in case he fails to arrange the difficulty, he is to retire and leave the matter to the naval authorities

The following vessels composed the fleet, which is the most numerous that has ever been fitted out by our government, except that employed in the Gulf during the war with Mexico:

Vessels.	Officers.	Men.	Guns.
Frigate Sabine	45	600	50
" St. Lawrence	40	500	50
Sloop-of-war Falmouth	20	250	20
" Preble	30	150	16
Brig-of-war Perry	10	80	6
" Bainbridge	10	100	10
" Dolphin	10	80	6
Steamer-of-war Fulton	12	100	5
" Water Witch	10	140	4
Steamer Harriet Lane	10	80	2
" Memphis	10	60	2
" Atlanta	10	60	2
" Caledonia	10	60	2
" Westernport	10	60	2
" Southern Star	10	60	2
" Metacomet	5	30	1
" M. W. Chapin	5	30	1
" America	10	60	2
" Canada	10	60	2
Storeship Supply	15	50	1
" Release	15	50	1
Total	317	2660	187

The Ostend Manifesto.

In accordance with a suggestion made by President Pierce through Secretary of State Wm. L. Marcy, to Mr. Soule, the then United States Minister at the court of Madrid, the latter gentleman, Mr. Buchanan, then Minister to the court of St. James, and Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, met at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, 1857, for consultation in reference to the purchase of Cuba by the United States. The result of their deliberations was made known in the following communication, known as the "OSTEND MANIFESTO:"

Aix la Chapelle,
October 18, 1857.

Sir:—The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential despatches you have addressed to us respectively to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and then at Aux la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us,

which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subject submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained not exceeding the sum of $.

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes about to assemble. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world.

We firmly believe that, in the progress of human events, the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale, as those of the United States in the purchase, of the island, and that the transaction would prove equally honorable to both nations.

Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers, who possess no rights whatever to interfere in the matter

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to this conclusion, and, for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads:

1st. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

2d. The probability is great that the government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

The first, it must be clear to every reflecting mind, that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position, and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of states of which the Union is the providential nursery. From its locality, it commands the mouth of the Mississippi and the immense and annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the ocean.

On the numerous navigable streams, measuring an aggregate course of some thirty thousand miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificient river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and Pacific states, can never be secure, but must ever be endangered whilst Cuba is a dependency of a distant power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants. The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between them and the citizens of the United States, has, in the progress of time, so united their interests and blended their fortunes that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States. The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments—that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure, humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave trade in the island. This is rendered impossible whilst that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation and source of immense profit to needy and avaricious officials, who, to attain their ends, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot.

The Spanish government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositaries of its power. Besides, the commercial nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantages which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connexion between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba would, in that event, assume at once an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the island.

2. But if the United States and every commercial nation would be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted. She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the island would effect in the development of her vast natural resources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by Cortez. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession.

France has already constructed continuous lines of railway from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes, and Strasbourg, via Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend

these roads through her northern provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and the frontiers of Portugal. The object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions.

Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become, what a bountiful Providence intended she should be, one of the first nations of Continental Europe; rich, powerful and contented. Whilst two-thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might with the remaining forty millions, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition, that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value; whilst another class, on which she pays no interest, have but a nominal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued. Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors who may, from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations to that effect have already been thrown out from high quarters, and unless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized. Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may never again return. Cuba, in its palmiest day, never yielded her exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased in such a degree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the island is an encumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to its mother country.

Under no probable circumstancee can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition. But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary, and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which has, of late years, been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs it is vain to expect that the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws; but, should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States and liberal minded men from other countries from rushing to their assistance. Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world.

It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution; and in that event she will lose both the island and price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remembered that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States, would for ever prevent the dangerous complications between nations, to which it might otherwise give birth.

It is certain that, should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and government of the United States from taking part in such a civil war in support of their neighbor and friend. But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, What ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with states as well as with individuals. All nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized. The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent state, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of the conquest in a just war yet we purchased them for what was considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

Whilst pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if

we possess the power, and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventin the flames from destroying his own house.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to regard the circumstances or count the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant foreathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flame to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending to such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We also forbear to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people has been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed. But recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its subordinates and assumed the responsibility attaching to them. Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case. Situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter have forborne to resort to the extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and our own recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested is the only effective mode of settling all past differences and of securing the two countries against future collision.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.
J. Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

A PRIMITIVE METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.—Certain people of the East measure time by he length of t heir shadows. If you ask a man what o'clock it is, he goes into the sun, stands erect, then, looking where his shadow terminates, he measures its length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time.

The Western Territories.

A comparative statement of the area of the present States, with that of the territory destined to be erected into States, exhibits the interesting fact that the area of the latter in square miles exceeds that of the former. The superficial area of the Territories, organized and unorganized, is set down as follows:

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles.
Kansas Ter.,	136,000	New Mex. Ter,	210,000
Oregon do.	227,000	Nebraska do.	528,000
Washington do.	113,000	Mesilla do.	78,000
Utah do.	187,000	Indian do.	187,000

Square miles, ... 1,666,000

To these Dacotah is to be added, of the extent of which we have seen no estimate.

The superficial area of the present States is as follows:

	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles
Maine,	30,000	Delaware,	2,120
New Hamp.	9,200	Maryland,	9,674
Massachusetts,	7,800	Virginia,	61,352
Rhode Island,	1,300	North Carolina,	45,000
Connecteut.	4,674	South Carolina,	24,500
Vermont,	10,211	Georgia,	58,000
New York,	46,085	Alabama,	50,722
New Jersey,	8,320	Florida,	53,786
Pennsylvania,	46,000	Louisiana,	46,431
Ohio,	39,964	Arkansas,	52,198
Indiana,	33,809	Mississippi,	67,380
Illinois,	55,405	Missouri,	47,156
Wisconsin,	53,924	Minnesota,	141,000
Michigan,	66,243	Tennessee,	45,600
Iowa.	50,914	Kentucky,	37,680
California,	188,000	Texas,	237,321
	622,190		838,822
			622,190
Total.			1,602,010

Accordingly the area of Kansas is nineteen thousand square miles greater than that of all New England, New York and New Jersey; and the area of Nebraska is ninety-five thousand miles greater than that of all the non-slaveholding States except California. Oregon is nearly equal in extent to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

ARIZONIA.—An election for Delegate to Congress was held in this Territory in September, 1858, with the following result:

VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Santa Barbara,	50
Donna Anna,	240
Las Cruces,	89
Tortugas,	44
Bracito,	19
Amoles,	14
Mesa,	200
Santo Tomaso,	69
Messilla, (2 precincts,)	1101
Picacho,	136
Copper Mines,	125
Total,	2087

GILA REGION.

Tucson,	270
Tuboc,	105
Aqua Caliente,	154

Calaboyas,	13
Ceno Colorado,	72
Arizona City,	100
Arizona Mine,	75
Capron,	11
Santa Rita,	20
Gold Diggings,	100
Total vote, (all for Mowry,)	920
Mowry's vote in Rio Grande,	2087
Total vote for Mowry,	3007
McCarty's vote	11
Total vote of Territory,	3018

This vote would give the Territory, at the lowest reasonable estimate, a white population of 20000; and as matters now stand, this large number of citizens are virtually without any government at all.

DACOTAH.—At the only regular election for Governor and Delegate to Congress in this Territory in 1858, held at the junction of Sioux Wood and Red River the votes polled were as follows:

St. Joseph,	257	Pembina,	639
Grand Forks.	65	Shayenne,	104
Wild Rice,	32	Sioux Wood,	751
Devils Lake,	46	Mouse River,	19
Ft. Ambercrombie	63	Big Stone Lake,	15
Sioux Falls	4	Medary,	0
Flandrau,	0		

Whole number of votes, 2005.

The votes for the Governor and Delegate were as follows :—

For Governor—Edmund Barber, 923; Joseph Rollette, 807; Joseph Brown, 271; Henry Masters, 4. For Delegate to Congress—James McFetridge, 1087; Kingsbury, 798; Fuller, 4.

McFetridge's majority would have been greater, had not the returns from the Mouse River precinct been thrown out on Delegate, on account of fraudulent voting. The following persons were declared elected:

For Lieut. Gov., Matthew Standish.
" Treasurer, J. Pembina Wilson.
" Auditor, Geo. M. Dearing.
" Chief Justice Sup. Court, W. J. Parsons.
" Clerk " " A. C. Coleman.

The complexion of the Legislature is as follows:

Senate—Anti-Lecompton Dem. 3; Lecompton Dem. 2; Republicans, 2. Total, 7.

House—Anti-Lecompton Dem. 6; Lecompton Dem. 4; Republican, 3. Total, 13.

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIES.—" Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota—the western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Messilla Valley strip of land purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

" Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" is the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

" Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain in the western part of Kansas, which part of it, it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

" Superior" or " Ontonagon" is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

The United States.

Dr. Fisher, one of the most learned statisticians in the country, has furnished a tabular view of the statistics of the United States at the beginning of the year 1858. He makes the area 2,963,666 square miles, with a population of 28.891,693, equal to 9.7 inhabitants to a square mile. The aggregate wealth of the country is set at $9,902,332,405, giving $343 to each inhabitant. The aggregate wealth of the slave-holding states is set down at $3,-918,141,822, which is about 40 per cent. of the whole. " The apparent superior wealth of the Southern states is referable to the fact that the value of slaves is included in the assessments " The total of the public debts of the United States and of the several states is $265,071,960, being 87 cents to each inhabitant. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont have no public debts.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

Dutiable Goods	$202,293,875
Free Goods	61,044,779
Specie and Bullion	19,274,496
Total imports of the year	$282,613,150

The exports were as follows:

Domestic Produce		$251,351,033
Domestic Produce and Merchandise		20,660,241
Domestic Specie and Bullion	$42,407,246	
Foreign do	10,225,901	
		52,633,147
Total exports for the year		$324,644,421

Excess of exports over imports, $42,031,271

The value of the exports of cotton, included in domestic produce, was $131,386,661, against $131,565,859 for the previous year, 1856-7.

Exportations and importations for the last ten years, ending June 30:

	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
1849	$147,857,439	$145,755,820
1850	178,138.318	151,898,720
1851	216,224,932	218,388,011
1852	212,945,442	209,642,325
1853	267,978,647	230,452,250
1854	304,562,381	278,241,064
1855	261,468,520	275,156,846
1856	314,639,942	326,964,908
1857	360,890,141	362,960,682
1858	282,613,150	324,644,421

Value of imports for 1857-8, $78,276,991 less than for the previous year.

Value of exports, $38,316,261 less than the previous year. Of this decrease, only $27,-555,680 are in domestic produce, while the specie exports have fallen off $16,503,775. and the re-shipments of foreign produce have increased.

Free Trade with the British Provinces.

Section third of the Reciprocity Treaty made between the United States and Great Britain, and still in force, is as follows:—

It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively, free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds, and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure; ores of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground and unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco.

Antiquity of Banking.

So early as about 260 years before the Christian era, a *banker* of Sicyon, a city of Peloponesus, is mentioned by Plutarch, in his life of Aratus; his busines appears to have consisted in exchanging one species of money for another. The money changers of Judea, who were driven out of the temple by Christ, were most probably of the description mentioned by St. Matthew in the parable of the Talents;—that is, such as made a trade of receiving money in deposit, and paying interest for it. St. Luke in his relation of the same parable, expressly alludes to a *banking establishment.* From Judea, the institution of banks was brought into Europe, and the Lombard *Jews* are said to have kept *benches*, or *banks*, in the market-places of Italy, for the exchange of money or bills. The bank of Venice, which was the first foundation upon an enlarged scale that we are acquainted with, was established about the year 1171, under the appelation of *The Chamber of Loans;* and the contributors to a forced loan, that had been raised to meet the exigencies of a Venetian war with the Emperors of the East and West, were made creditors of the Chamber, from which they were to receive an annual interest of *four per cent.* At what period the knowledge of banking was introduced into England is unknown; though it may reasonably be conjectured to have been within a short time after the Conquest. There can be little doubt of its having been first practised here by the Italian merchants; all of whom who were engaged in money transactions, were distinguished, both in France and in England, by the name of *Lombards*, or *Tuscans.* These being dispersed throughout Europe, "became (says Anderson) very convenient agents for the popes, who employed them to receive and remit the large revenues they drew from every state which acknowledged their ecclesiastical supremacy." Hence, and from their being employed to lend the money thus gathered upon interest, they are called by Matthew Paris, the "Pope's merchants." We learn from the same historian, that some of the English nobles availed themselves of the same agency, and "sowed their money to make it multiply." Henry III, in his 29th year, forbade his subjects to borrow money from any foreign merchants. This was on account of the great exactions which they are said to have committed. In the 14th century, the business of banking was carried on by the *Drapers*, at Barcelona, in Spain; as it was in after ages by the *Goldsmiths* of London.

Gold and Silver Wealth of the World.

Tarreseuke Ostrechkoff, a Russian Councillor of the State, has published a work, entitled "Gold and Silver," giving its origin and the amount extracted from all countries of the known world, from the remotest times to the year 1855.

We copy the following extracts from this interesting and elaborate work :

"The amount of gold and silver annually taken from the mines of Europe, including Russia, is 26,805 kilogrammes of the former, (27,10 pounds to the kilogramme) and 161,444 kilogrammes of the latter, valued together at $25,000,000.

In America, including California, the annual product is 169,834 kilogrammes of gold and 756,-180 kilogrammes of silver, worth in all $146,-000,000.

In Asia, the annual product is 2700 kilogrammes of gold, and 100,000 of silver, amounting in value to $22,000,000.

In Africa, no silver mines are wrought and only 4020 kilogrammes of gold are produced, valued at $2,600,000.

Australia, too, yields no silver, but the annual product of gold amounts to 290,860 kilogrammes valued at $200,000,000.

Sum total in all parts of the world, 510,190 kilogrammes of gold, and 1,026,624 kilogrammes of silver ; valued together at 1,988,000,000 francs, or over $397,000,000. The whole sum extracted from the earliest times up to the present, will amount to 15,314,653 kilogrammes of gold, and 253,410,170 of silver ; worth together something more than $20,536,000,000.

Of this sum there had been extracted at the birth of Jesus Christ, 2,245,265 kilogrammes of silver, valued at $4,323,000,000.

	Gold kilogram.	Silver kilogram.	Total value francs.
Europe..	929,144	23,896,166	9,414,000,000
Asia.....	7,058,934	72,866,362	42,763,000,000
Africa ...	2,104,094	1,254,220	7,292,600,000
America.	3,559,295	46,591,473	44,646,000,000
Australia	762,282	———	2,625,000,000

Thus it will appear that the total amount of gold and silver extracted in America, up to the close of the year 1855, is only $20,000,000 less than the entire produce of the Asiatic mines since the beginning of the world, while it has already doubled the entire past yield of all the mines of Europe, Africa and Australia put together.

Legal Tender.

The law regulating the payment of debts with coin, provides that the following coin be legal tender :

1. All gold coin, at their respective values, for debts of any amonnt.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half dime, and quarter dime, at their respective values for debts of any amount under five dollars.

3. Three-cent pieces for debts of any amount under thirty cents ; and

4. By the law passed at the last session of Congress, we may add, one cent pieces for any amount under ten cents.

5. By the law of Congress, passed some four or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who, to get rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay their bills with it, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage to that custom by the law.

History of Slavery.

Bancroft, in the first volume of his History of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of the Europeans in slaves. In the middle ages the Venetians purchased white men, Christians and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England the Anglo-Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves to foreigners. The Portuguese first imported negro slaves, from Western Africa into Europe, in 1344. Spain soon engaged in the traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some of the places in that kingdom. After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of North America and kidnapped thousands of the Indians, whom they transported into slavery in Europe and the West Indies. Columbus himself kidnapped 500 native Americans, and sent them into Spain, that they might be publicly sold at Seville. The practice of selling North American Indians into foreign bondage continued for two centuries. Negro slavery was first introduced into America by Spanish slaveholders, who emigrated with their negroes. A royal edict of Spain authorized negro slavery in America, in 1511. King Ferdinand himself sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines. In 1510 the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola was enjoined by a royal ordinance. Las Casas, who saw the Indians vanish away before the cruelties of the Spaniards, suggested that the negroes, who alone could endure severe toils, might be further employed. This was in 1518.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman that engaged in the slave trade. In 1652 he transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola. In 1567 another expedition was prepared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and shared in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions, set fire to an African city, and out of 3,000 inhabitants succeeded in seizing 260. James Smith of Boston, and Thomas Keyser, first brought the colonies to participate in slavery. In 1645 they imported a cargo of negroes. Throughout Massachusetts the cry of justice was raised against them as malefactors and murderers; the guilty man was committed for the offence, and the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native country at the public expense. At a later period there were both Indian and negro slaves in Massachusetts. In 1620 a Dutch ship entered James River, and landed twenty negroes for sale. This was the epoch of the introduction of slavery in Virginia. For many years the Dutch were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of Virginia. According to the above authority, however, negroes, and not white men, were the first to reduce negroes to bondage.

The Extradition of Fugitives.

The United States have treaty stipulations for the extradition of fugitive criminals with

Great Britain and the Hawaiian Islands for murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and utterance of forged paper.

With France for murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, embezzlement by public officers, robbery, burglary.

With Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Electoral Hesse, Ducal Hesse, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburgh, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Brunswick, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Nassau, Schwarsburg, Rudolstadt, Schwarsburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, the two Reuss, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Hamburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, for murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, utterance of forged papers, fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, and embezzlement of public moneys.

United States Circuit and District Judges, and all commissioners empowered by United States Courts, severally, upon complaint made to any one of them on oath charging any person in the district with having committed, in a foreign country with which the United States have a treaty for mutual delivery of offenders, any offence enumerated in such treaty, to take evidence, after causing the person complained of to be apprehended ; and if the judge deems such evidence sufficient to sustain the charge, he is to transmit a certified copy thereof to the secretary of state, that a warrant may issue, on the demand of the foreign government for the surrender of the accused.

The Title of the President.

The editor of a Providence paper enlightens his readers upon titles and says of the President, he is not "Honorable," like the members of Congress, or State Senators and Judges of the Superior and Inferior Courts ; he is not, "His Excellency," like Governors and Ambassadors. He is simply "the President." This is not only a matter of usage, but it has been settled by Congress. A proposition was made to give an official title to the President, and the one that was received with the most favor was "His Highness the President of the United States and the Protector of their Liberties." But, after discussion, it was decided that the title should be The President. The dignity and simplicity of this is far more effective than any of those swelling titles that have come down to us from barbarous

times. Any other title is ridiculous, vulgar and snobbish.

If, however, the newspapers are determined that our President shall have a title, we insist that it shall be as big a title as anybody has. The Emperor of China is "Brother of the Sun and of the Moon," and some potentate in Asia, is the "Lord of Twenty-Four Umbrellas." If we are going to give the President a title, it should not be outdone by any European or Asiatic. We would suggest the "Lord of Thirty-Two Umbrellas, being one for each Territory.

Popular Names of States and Cities.

Virginia, the Old Dominion.
Massachusetts, the Bay State.
Maine, the Border State
Rhode Island, Little Rhody.
New York, the Empire State.
New Hampshire, the Granite State.
Vermont, the Green Mountain State.
Connecticut, the Land of Steady Habits.
Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.
North Carolina, the Old North State.
Ohio, the Buckeye State.
South Carolina, the Palmetto State.
Michigan, the Wolverine State.
Kentucky, the Corn Cracker.
Delaware, the Blue Hen's Chicken
Missouri, the Puke State.
Indiana, the Hoosier State.
Illinois, the Sucker State.
Iowa, the Hawkeye State.
Wisconsin, the Badger State.
Florida, the Peninsular State.
Texas, the Lone Star State,

CITIES.

New York City, Gotham.
Boston, the Modern Athens.
Philadelphia, the Quaker City.
Baltimore, the Monumental City.
Cincinnatti, the Queen City.
New Orleans, the Crescent City.
Washington, the city of Magnificent distances.
Chicago, the Garden City.
Detroit, the City of the Straits.
Cleveland, the Forest City.
Pittsburg, the Smoky City.
New Haven, the City of Elms.
Indianapolis, the Railroad City.
St. Louis, the Mound City.
Keokuk, the Gate City.
Louisville, the Fall City.
Nashville, the City of Rocks.
Hannibal, the Bluff City.
Alexandria, the Delta City.

Distances of Transatlantic Steamship Routes.

	Geographical miles.
New York to Southampton	2980
" Liverpool	2880
" Glasgow	2800
" Galway	2680
Boston to Liverpool	2720
" Belfast	2620
" Galway	2520
Philadelphia to Liverpool	3090

Water in Channelways of various Ports.

	Main Tides. L.W. feet.	H.W. feet.	Spring Tides L.W. feet	H.W. feet.
Portland, Me. from breakwater to anchorage	16.	24.8	15.5	25.4
Do. from breakwater to Mountjoy Point	30.	38.8	29.5	39.4
Portsmouth, N. H.—from the Narrows to the City	45.	53.6	44.4	53.4
Boston—Main Ship Channel, Castle Island	18.	28.	17.3	28.6
New York—Gedney's Channel	24.	28.8	23.6	25.8
" North Channel	22.	26.8	21.6	27 1
" South Channel	22.5	27.3	22.1	27.6
" Main do. Sandy Hook	31.	35.8	30.6	36.1
Philadelphia—Main Ship Channel	20.	26.	19.6	26.3
Norfolk—Main Ship Channel	23.	25.5	22.8	25 8
Charleston—Main bar	11.	16.3	10.8	17.1
Savannah, "	11.	17 5	10 6	18.2
Mobile, "	21.	22.	20 7	22 2
N. O.—Mississppi, Delta	12.	13.1	11.8	13.2
Galveston	12.	13.1	11.7	13.3
San Francisco	33.	37.	32.6	37 4
Columbia River, Oregon	24.	30.5	23 4	30.9

Artificial Shore Line, Wharves, &c., on North River, New York, 17.3 miles.

Artificial Shore Line, Wharves, &c., on East River, New York side, 15.7 miles.

Artificial Shore Line, Wharves, &c., Brooklyn, from Atlantic Dock to Newtown Creek, 12.4 miles. Total miles, 45.4.

Party Names in New York.

We believe it was the *Tribune* which some time since gave the following answer to the interrogatories of a puzzled correspondent:

"Silver Grays are the Whigs whose delegates bolted fron the the Whig State Convention of 1850, because a resolution was passed therein commending the Senatorial course of William H. Seward. Francis Granger, President of the Convention, headed the bolt, and was President of the supplementary Convention held by the bolters and their allies some weeks after the regular Convention. In taking the chair at Utica, Mr. Granger made one of his pleasant speeches, wherein he first termed the sort 'the Silver Grays'—a name which thence was generally accorded them. It is generally applied to that portion of the Whigs of the Free States who approve and uphold the Fugitive Law and are afraid that Gov. Seward will dissolve the Union. 'Old Hunkers' and 'Barburners' are terms which originated as far back as Gov. Wright's administration, when the anti-Canal, anti-Corporation wing of the party, then led by Col. Sam Young and Michael Hoffman, who were likened by a Legislator of the opposite faith to an old Dutchman, whose barn was infested by rats, and who to get rid of them set his barn on fire and burned it. This was thought so apt an illustration of the anti-Bank, anti-Charter spirit, that the term 'Barburners' was applied to the followers of Young and Hoffman, and it has ever since

adhered to them The Slavery question was not prominent at the outset; but the 'Barnburners' afterward took ground for the Wilmot Proviso and bolted from the nomination of Gen Cass at Baltimore. The other wing were called by them Old Hunkers', implying that they were the champions of old abuses and the opponents of Radical ideas and measures. This term came in due course to indicate the opponents of Free Soilism and supporters of General Cass. 'Hards' and 'Softshells' are those Hunkers who have never cordially fraternized with the Van Burens, B. F. Butler and other Barnburners, but insisted that, having beaten the party at one Presidential election, they ought to take a back seat, and wait a while before cutting in for Cabinet offices, Embassies, and other fat places. They say that the Barnburners have not really conformed to the party standard respecting Slavery, but only professed to do so in order to obtain a liberal share of the spoils. 'Softs' were originally those Cassmen of '48, who were willing to accept the Barnburners as regular members of the party in good standing, and receive their profession of faith as satisfactory; but finally Barnburners, and all who rallied under the flag of Marcy and Seymour, were spoken of as 'Softs.' 'Subterraneans,' says the same authority in conclusion, are those who live in cellars and basements—those who are constantly urging on the Democratic party to its most reckless and pernicious acts. 'Short Boys' is a name assumed by a club of rowdies and lawbreakers who are (or were) accustomed to gather in certain up town grogshops. At the Democratic Convention,* it was asserted that a gang of these rowdies was in attendance, under pay of the 'Softs,' to aid them by violence and intimidation in obtaining the control of that body. Hence the 'Hards' called the 'Soft' the 'Short Boy' ticket."

Telegraph Lines.

The estimate of the telegraph lines in the United States, in 1854, according to Professor Henry, was 41,392 miles; estimating the increase at the rate of 12,000 miles per annum, which is below the average, the actual number of miles of telegraph in the United States at the present time, is at least 90,000 miles. The number of miles in Europe is 75,000; in India, 10,000; South America, 2,000, and sub-marine lines of Europe and America, 2,000 miles, not including the trans-atlantic telegraph, about which there has been so much excitement, and still is so great a difference of opinion as to its ultimate success and utility.

The first system of telegraphing was invented in France, by Claude Chappe, a native of Boulon, born in 1763. He distinguished himself at the age of 20 by his treatises in the Journal de Physique; published a description of his telegraph in 1792, and completed his first line in 1793. The first news transmitted was the capture of Conde from the Austrians. Chappe's death in 1805 was hastened by the harrassments of rival claims to his invention.

THE custom of swearing upon the Bible originated in England by Statute of James I.

* In 1853.

Commercial Failures in the United States and British Provinces in 1857 and 1858.

Number in United States, 1857	4,932
" " " 1858	4,225
" in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in 1857	186
" in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in 1858	312
Total in U. S. and B. Provinces in 1857	5,118
" " " in 1858	4,537

Amount of Liabilities,	1857.	1858.
UNITED STATES	$291,750,000	$95,749,662
CANADA WEST, Toronto	2,714,000	383,376
Bal. of Canada W.	2,172,000	1,305,879
CANADA EAST, Montreal	523,000	1,110,040
Bal. of Canada East	1,267,000	616,770
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK	1,375,000	1,021,844
Total U. S. & Br. Prov.	299,801,000	100,187,571

History of the Post Office.

The first Post Office was established in France in 1464; in England in 1581; in Germany in 1641; although one authority attributes the authorship of the modern postal system to the Emperor Maxamilian of Germany, for the purpose of facilitating an espionage over his subjects through the medium of their correspondence, and also for the purpose of enriching himself by the profits of the enterprize.

The first post in America was established in New York in 1719, under the colonial government.

In 1789 the direction of the postal business of the country was conferred on Congress by the terms of the constitution. At that time there were but 75 Post Offices in the Union; in 1825 there were 5,677. At the commencement of 1859 there were 28,573.

The Weather and the Weather-Wise.

The old adage "All signs fail in a dry time." has more than an imaginary significance. No signs commonly recognized by those who husband the traditions of the weather-wise are reliable. Familiarity with the appearance of the clouds gives a fair prognostic; better yet the study of the barometer. When the *mercury* in a barometer is very low, expect high winds and storms; its fall in sultry weather indicates thunder. The accurate notation of the variations of the barometer, and the fall of rain for four years, showed but little variation in the average. The Moon and its "quarters," from "new" to "full," and the "last quarter" has been talked of for centuries as an index to the weather; but we have the authority of Dr. Lardner for saying that careful observation disproves the assertion that the moon exerts an influence on the weather, and that a change of weather may be looked for at the epochs of new and full moon. Certain plants, flowers, and birds, afford a much better index to the coming weather than the moon.

THE Clergymen in the United States cost the people about $12,000,000 annually; the Lawyers $76,000,000; the criminals $40,000,000; and the intoxicating liquors about $200,000,000.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign.	Title.	State.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Religion.
Abdul Mejid	Sultan	Turkey	Absolute Monarchy	189,920	Mohammedan.
Adolphus	Duke	Nassau	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	1,736	Evangelical.
Alexander	Duke	Anhalt-Bernburg	States with Limited Powers	339	Evangelical.
Alexander II	Emperor	Russia	Absolute Monarchy	2,120,397	Greek Church.
Bernard	Duke	Saxe-Meiningen	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	968	Lutheran.
Charles Alexander	Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,403	Lutheran.
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Altenburg	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	491	Lutheran.
Ernest II	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber for each Duchy	790	Lutheran.
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse-Homburg	Absolute Sovereignty—one Chamber	206	Reformed.
Ferdinand II	King	Two Sicilies	Absolute Monarchy	41,521	Catholic.
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Absolute Sovereignty	50	Catholic.
Francis Joseph I	Emperor	Austria	Absolute Monarchy	255,226	Catholic.
Francis V	Duke	Modena	Absolute Sovereignty	2,073	Catholic.
Frederic	Prince Regent	Baden	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	5,712	Evangelical.
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	4,701	Lutheran.
Frederic VII	King	Denmark	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States	21,856	Lutheran.
Frederic William	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	4,430	Reformed.
Fred. William IV	King	Prussia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	107,300	Evangelical.
George	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	997	Lutheran.
George	Prince	Schaumburg Lippe	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	205	Reformed.
George V	King	Hanover	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	14,600	Evangelical.
George Victor	Prince	Waldeck	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	455	Evangelical.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	405	Lutheran.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg Sondersh	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	358	Lutheran.
Henry XX	Prince	Reus (Elder Line)	Limited Sovereignty— } one Chamber	588	Lutheran.
Henry LXII	Prince	Reus (Younger Line)	Limited Sovereignty— }		
Isabella II	Queen	Spain	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	176,489	Catholic.
John	King	Saxony	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	5,705	Catholic.
Leopold	Duke	Anhalt-Dessau	States with Limited Powers	360	Evangelical.
Leopold	Prince	Lippe Detmold	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	445	Reformed.
Leopold I	King	Belgium	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	11,313	Lutheran.
Leopold II	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Absolute Monarchy	8,712	Catholic.
Louis III	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	3,761	Lutheran.
Maximilian	King	Bavaria	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,435	Catholic.
Napoleon III	Emperor	France	Const. Monarchy—Senate and Legislative body	203,736	Catholic.
Oscar I	King	Sweden and Norway	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	{ 170,715	Lutheran.
				{ 121,725	Lutheran.
Otho I	King	Greece	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	18,244	Catholic.
Pedro V	King	Portugal	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	34,500	Catholic.
Peter	Grand Duke	Oldenburg	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	2,470	Lutheran.
Pius IX	Pope	States of the Church	Absolute Sovereignty	17,048	Catholic.
Robert	Duke	Parma	Absolute Sovereignty	2,184	Catholic.
Victoria I	Queen	Great Britain	Limited Monarchy—Lords and Commons	116,700	Prot. Episcopal.
Victor Emanuel II	King	Sardinia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,830	Catholic.
William	Duke	Brunswick	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,525	Lutheran.
William I	King	Wurtembetg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,568	Lutheran.
William III	King	Holland	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	13,890	Reformed.

The Grand Duke of Baden, Louis, born August 15, 1824, is under guardianship by reason of insanity.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	T'm Exp.	Sal'ry.	Leg. Meets.	Gen. Elec'n.
Alabama	Montgomery	*Andrew B. Moore*	Dec. 1859	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	*Elias N. Conway*	Nov. 1860	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	*John B. Weller*	Dec. 1859	6,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Conneticut	Hartford & N. Ha'n	Wm. A. Buckingham	May, 1859	1,000	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	*William Burton*	Jan. 1863	1 333	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahasse	*Marshall S. Perry*	Nov. 1861	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	*Joseph E. Brown*	Nov. 1859	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	William H. Bissell	Jan. 1861	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	*Ashbel P. Willard*	Jan. 1861	1,300	January.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines	Ralph P. Lowe	Jan. 1860	1,000	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Chas. S. Morehead	Aug.1859	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	*R. C. Wickliffe*	Jan. 1860	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	Lot M. Morrill	Jan. 1860	1.500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	Thomas H. Hicks	Jan. 1862	3,600	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 1860	2,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Moses Wisner	Jan. 1861	1,500	1 W. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Minnesota	St. Paul	*Henry M. Sibley*	Jan. 1860	—	—	2 Tu. Oct.
Mississippi	Jackson	*William McWillie*	Jan. 1860	3.000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. Oct
Missouri	Jefferson City	*Robert M. Stewart*	Dec. 1860	2,000	L'st M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire	Concord	William Haile	J'ne, 1859	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. Ma'h.
New Jersey	Trenton	William A. Newell	Jan. 1860	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu Nov.
New York	Albany	Edwin D. Morgan	Jan. 1861	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina	Raleigh	*John W. Ellis*	Jan. 1861	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	Salmon P. Chase	Jan. 1860	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*William F. Packer*	Jan. 1861	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport and Prov'e	Elisha Dyer	May, 1859	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	*William H. Gist*	Dec. 1860	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	*Isham G. Harris*	Oct. 1859	2.000	1 M. Oct.	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	*Hardin R. Runnels*	Dec. 1861	3,000	In Decem'r	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	Hiland Hall	Oct. 1859	750	2 Th. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	*Henry A. Wise*	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan.	4 Th. May.
Wisconsin	Madison	Alex. W. Randall	Dec. 1859	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Nov.

Governors of Territories—Appointed by the President.—New Mexico, Abraham Rencher; Washington, Fayette McMullen; Nebraska, Wm. A. Richardson; Utah, Alfred Cumming; Kansas, Sam'l Medary, Oregon, George L. Curry.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennally, viz: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

Democrats in *Italic;* Republicans in Roman; Americans in SMALL CAPS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

States.	1856. Dem. Buch.	1856. Rep. Fre't.	1856. Am. Fill.	1852. Dem. Pierce.	1852. Whig. Scott.	1852. F. S. Hale.	1848. Dem. Cass.	1848. Whig. Taylor.	1848. V. B'un.
Alabama	46,739	—	28,552	26,881	15,038	—	31,363	30,482	—
Arkansas	21,910	—	10,787	12,173	7,404	—	9,300	7,588	—
*California	53,365	20,691	36,165	39,665	34,971	100	—	—	—
Connecticut	34,995	42,715	2,615	33,249	30,359	3,160	27,046	30,314	5,005
Delaware	8,004	308	6,175	6,318	6,293	62	5,910	6,422	80
Florida	6,358	—	4,833	4,318	2,875	—	3,238	4,539	—
Georgia	56,581	—	42,439	34,705	16.660	—	44,802	47,544	—
Illinois	105.348	96,189	37,444	80,597	64,934	9,966	56.629	53,215	15,804
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386	95,299	80,901	6,934	74,745	69,907	8,100
Iowa	36,170	43,954	9,180	17,762	15,855	1,606	12,125	11,178	1,126
Kentucky	74,642	314	67,416	53,806	57,068	265	49.720	67,141	—
Louisiana	22,164	—	20,709	18,647	17,255	—	15,370	18,217	2 1
Maine	39,080	67,179	3.325	41,609	32,543	8,030	40.206	35,276	1,178
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460	40,022	35.077	54	34.528	37,702	8 125
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19.626	46,880	56,062	29,993	35,281	61,070	30 058
Michigan	52,136	71,762	1,660	41,842	33,860	7,237	30,687	23.940	10,389
Mississippi	35,446	—	24,195	26,876	17,548	—	26,537	25,922	—
Missouri	58,164	—	48,524	38,333	29,984	—	40,077	32,671	—
New Hampsh.	32,789	38,345	422	29,997	16,147	6,695	27,763	14,781	7,560
New Jersey	46,943	28.338	24,115	44,305	38,556	350	36.901	40.015	849
New York	195.878	276,004	124,604	262,083	234,882	25,329	114,319	218,583	120,487
North Carolina	48,246	—	36,886	39,744	39,058	59	34,869	43,519	85
Ohio	170,874	187.497	28.121	169.220	152,526	31,682	154,773	138.359	35.347
Pennsylvania	230,772	147,963	82.202	198.568	179.122	8,524	172,186	185,730	11,177
Rhode Island	66,680	11,467	1,675	8,735	7,626	644	3.646	6,779	730
†South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	73,636	—	66,447	57,018	58,898	—	58,419	64,705	—
Texas	31,169	—	15,639	13,552	4,995	—	10,668	4,509	3
Vermont	10,569	39,561	545	13,044	22,173	8,621	10,948	23,122	13,837
Virginia	89,706	291	60,310	72,413	57.132	—	46,738	45.265	9
Wisconsin	52,843	66,090	580	33,658	22,240	8,814	15,001	13,747	10,418
Total	1,838,232	1,341,514	874,707	1,596,395	1,393,089	158,123	1,223,795	1,362,232	291,378

*Admitted since 1848. †Presidential Electors chosen by the Legislature.

KANSAS.

On the first Monday in August, 1858, the people of this Territory voted upon, "An act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," known as the English conference bill, and elsewhere recorded in part, with the following result:

Counties.	For.	Against.	Total	Mj. F.S.
Atchinson	260	616	876	356
Anderson	4	313	417	209
Allen	23	268	291	245
Brown	35	243	278	208
Breckenridge	4	93	97	89
Bourbon	37	429	466	392
Calhoun	32	253	282	218
Coffey	16	440	456	424
Doniphan	421	927	1348	506
Davis	27	123	150	696
Douglas	40	1785	1825	1745
Dorn	9	—	9	9
Franklin	6	376	382	270
Hunter	—	23	23	23
Johnson	154	424	578	970
Jefferson	26	178	204	152
Leavenworth	456	2203	2659	1747
Lykins	99	440	539	341
Linn	43	422	465	379
Maisdon	—	158	158	158
McGee	6	14	20	8
Nemaha	12	227	239	215
Pottowatomie	8	236	244	228
Riley	22	258	280	236
Richardson	1	72	73	71
Shawnee	41	748	789	707
Wise	6	35	41	29
Total	1788	11301	13089	9513

Majority against proposition, 9513.

Three precincts which were rejected for the irregularity of the returns, gave 3 for accepting the proposition, and 197 against it.

Coinage of the United States in 1858.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold Coinage	2,085,755	$52.889,800 29
Silver Coinage	31,005,900	8,233,287 77
Copper Coinage	23,400,000	234,000 00
Total Coinage,	56,491,655	$61,357,088 06

The Gold Crop of 1858.

Australia	$100,000,000
California	65,000.000
Russia and Siberia	20,000.000
Other parts of the world	15.000,000
Total	$200,000,000

At this rate, two thousand millions of gold will be thrown into the monetary circulation of the world during the next ten years.

It is shown by carefully prepared statistics that at the end of the present year the amount of gold and silver in the world will be about equal in value or about $4,000,000,000 each—$8.000,000,000 in all; and in 1890, according to the present rate of production, the amount of gold in existence will be about three times the amount of silver, amounting at the end of the century to $13,000,000,000, while the amount of silver will be only $5,000,000,000.

MOONLIGHT.—Professor Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, by his account of a recent scientific expedition to the Peak of Teneriffe, has set at rest the question of the heat of moonlight. His thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to moonlight rapidly becomes putrid; and in the West Indies, the negroes, who will lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe will cause swelling and distortion of the features, and sometimes even blindness.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—At the election in Washington Territory, in 1858, 1203 votes were cast.

IMMIGRATION.—The total number of immigrants to the United States since 1800 may be set down at 5,000,000, of which the greatest number in a single year was 460,474, in 1854.

It is estimated that immigrants bring into the country on an average $50 each, making an annual aggregate of $19,000,000. The number of foreigners with their children now in the country is about 2,500,000.

PATENT RIGHT FOR INVENTIONS.—Any discovery or invention of any new and useful machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any useful improvement on any art, machine, etc., not before known or used by others, and not at the time of application for the patent in public use or on sale with the consent of the applicant, may be patented for a term not exceeding 14 years, upon proof of its merits and compliance on the part of the applicant with the terms of the law. The inventor must give a full, clear and exact description in writing, of his invention, the process of making, using, etc., before he can receive a patent; and must also furnish a model of his invention, of convenient size, in all cases that admit of a model. A citizen of the United States must pay $30, a subject of Great Britain $600, and of any other country $300, before any application for a patent will be considered. If the commissioner rejects the applicant's claim, he may appeal to a board of examiners on payment of $25. Executors and others may take out patents in case of the death of the inventor. Caveats to secure the right of an invention before it is completed, may be obtained by any citizen of the United States, or person who has declared his intention to become such, on payment of $20. For every application and additional improvement of a work already patented, the applicant will be required to pay $15. On withdrawal of application the invention being not original, or the description being defective, the applicant if a citizen, receives back $20; if an alien two-thirds his deposit. Patents may be renewed for seven years, under certain conditions

COPYRIGHT.—Any citizen or resident of the United States may have the sole right to publish any original book, map, chart, musical composition, engraving, etc., for the term of 28 years, by depositing before publication, a printed copy of the title page of such book, map, chart, etc., or composition, etc., in the clerk's office of the District Court of the district wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, which the clerk is required forthwith to record in a book kept for the purpose (giving a copy of the title under the seal of the court to such author or proprietor whenever he shall require the same), and for so recording the title of the work, etc., the clerk shall be entitled to receive from the person claiming such right a fee of fifty cents, and the like sum for every copy of such record given under seal to such person or his assigns.

A copy of the work must be deposited in the clerk's office, one in the Smithsonian Institution, and one in the Congress Library, within three months after publication. The two latter may be sent through the mail free of postage. The notice of copyright must be published in every copy of such work. Copyrights may be renewed for a further term of 14 years, by repeating a compliance with the requirements before mentioned. The penalties for infringement and for publishing a work as copyrighted when no copyright has been obtained, are severe. No person can publish the manuscript of another without consent. Actions under this act must be brought within two years of the occurrence of the cause of action.

EUROPEAN DEBTS.—The debt of Russia is $352,496,120; of England, about $3,295,610,000; of France $1,284,860,000; of Austria, $1,124,800,000; of Prussia $159,600,000.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, *President of the United States*,..... .....Salary $25,000
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, *Vice-President*,..... " 8,000

THE CABINET.

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, *Secretary of State*,.....Salary $8,000
HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, *Secretary of the Treasury*,..... " 8,000
JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Interior*,..... " 8,000
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*,..... " 8,000
JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, *Secretary of War*,..... " 8,000
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, *Attorney General*,..... " 8,000
AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, *Postmaster General*,..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*. Salary $6,500.

JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,
JOHN KATRON, of Tennessee,
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. York,
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala.,
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Me.,
Assoc. Justices, Salary $6,000 each.

The Supreme Court is held annually at Washington, commencing on the first Monday in Dec.

The United States are also divided into ten Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits, and fifty districts in which District Courts are held. The number of District Judges is forty-one. There are besides in each of the Territories a Judge and two Associate Judges, appointed by the President.

XXXV CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1858.

SENATE.

According to the regulations of the Constitution, the Senate is composed of two members elected by the Legislature of each State for the term of six years. Their terms are so arranged that one-third expire every two years. The Vice-President presides in the Senate, and in case of an equal division has a casting vote. Whole number of Senators, 64.

President,.....J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.
Secretary,.....ASBURY DICKINS.

		Term
ALABAMA.		*expires.*
Clement C. Clay, Jr.	D.	1859
Benj. Fitzpatrick	D.	1861
ARKANSAS.		
Wm. K. Sebastian	D.	1859
Robert W. Johnson	D.	1861
CONNECTICUT.		
Lafayette S. Foster	R.	1861
James Dixon	R.	1863
CALIFORNIA.		
William M. Gwin	D.	1861
David C. Broderick	D.	1863
DELAWARE.		
Martin W. Bates	D.	1859
James A. Bayard	D.	1863
FLORIDA.		
David L. Yulee	D.	1861
Stephen R. Mallory	D.	1863
GEORGIA.		
Robert Toombs	D.	1859
Alfred Iverson	D.	1861
INDIANA.		
Graham N. Fitch	D.	1861
Jesse D. Bright	D.	1863
ILLINOIS.		
Stephen A. Douglas	D.	1859
Lyman Trumbull	R.	1861
IOWA.		
George W. Jones	D.	1859
James Harlan	R.	1861
KENTUCKY.		
John B. Thompson	A.	1859
John J. Crittenden	A.	1861
LOUISIANA.		
J. P. Benjamin	D.	1859
John Slidell	D.	1861
MAINE.		
W. Pitt Fessenden	R.	1859
Hanibal Hamlin	R.	1863
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Henry Wilson	R.	1859
Charles Sumner	R.	1863
MARYLAND.		
James A. Pearce	D.	1861
Anthony Kennedy	A.	1863
MICHIGAN.		
Charles E. Stuart	D.	1859
Zachariah Chandler	R.	1863
MINNESOTA.		
James Shields	D.	1859
Henry M. Rice	D.	1863
MISSISSIPPI.		
Albert G. Brown	D.	1859
Jefferson Davis	D.	1863
MISSOURI.		
James S. Green	D.	1861
Trusten Polk	D.	1863
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
John P. Hale	R.	1859
Daniel Clark	R.	1861
NEW YORK.		
Wm. H. Seward	R.	1861
Preston King	R.	1863
NEW JERSEY.		
William Wright	D.	1859
John R. Thompson	D.	1863
NORTH CAROLINA.		
David S. Reed	D.	1859
Thos. L. Clingman	D.	1861
OHIO.		
George E. Pugh	D.	1861
Benjamin F. Wade	R.	1863
PENNSYLVANIA.		
William Bigler	D.	1863
Simon Cameron	R.	1863
RHODE ISLAND.		
Philip Allen	D.	1859
James F. Simmons	R.	1863
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
James Chesnut, Jr.,	D.	1859
Jas. H. Hammond	D.	1863

TENNESSEE.

John Bell.....A..1859
Andrew Johnson.....D..1863

TEXAS.

Sam Houston.....A..1859
Matt. Ward.....D..1863

VERMONT.

Jacob Collamer.....R..1861
Solomon Foot.....R..1863

VIRGINIA.

R. M. T. Hunter.....D..1859
James M. Mason.....D..1863

WISCONSIN.

Charles Durkee.....R..1861
James R. Doolittle.....R..1863

Democrats.....39
Opposition.....25—
Dem. Majority.....14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker,.....JAMES L. ORR.
Clerk,.....J. C. ALLEN.

Dist. ARKANSAS.
1—A. B. Greenwood, dem.
2—Edward A. Warren, dem.

ALABAMA.
1—James A. Stallworth, dem.
2—Eli S. Shorter, dem.
3—James F. Dowdell, dem.
4—Sydenham Moore, dem.
5—Geo. S. Houston, dem.
6—W. R. W. Cobb, dem.
7—J. L. M. Currey, dem.

CALIFORNIA.
1—Charles L. Scott, dem.
2—Jos. C. McKibben, dem.

CONNECTICUT.
1—Ezra Clark, Jr., rep.
2—Samuel Arnold, dem.
3—Sidney Dean, rep.
4—Wm. D. Bishop, dem.

DELAWARE.
Wm. G. Whitely, dem.

FLORIDA.
George S. Hawkins, dem.

GEORGIA.
1—James L. Seward, dem.
2—Martin J. Crawford, dem.
3—Robert P. Trippe, Am.
4—Lucius J. Gartrell, dem.
5—Augustus R. Wright, dem.
6—James Jackson, dem.
7—Joshua Hill, Am.
8—Alex. H. Stephens, dem.

ILLINOIS.
1—E. B. Washburne, rep.
2—J. F. Farnsworth, rep.
3—Owen Lovejoy, rep.
4—Wm. Kellogg, rep.
5—Isaac N. Morris, dem.
6—Vacancy.
7—Aaron Shaw, dem.
8—Robert Smith, dem.
9—Samuel S. Marshall, dem.

INDIANA.
1—Wm. E. Niblack, dem.
2—Wm. H. English, dem.
3—James Hughes, dem.
4—James B. Foley, dem.
5—David Kilgore, rep.
6—J. M. Gregg, dem.
7—John G. Davis, dem.
8—James Wilson, rep.
9—Schuyler Colfax, rep.
10—Charles Case, rep.
11—John U. Pettit, rep.

IOWA.
1—Samuel R. Curtis, rep.
2—Timothy Davis, rep.

KENTUCKY.
1—Henry C. Burnett, dem.
2—Samuel O. Peyton, dem.
3—W. L. Underwood, Am.
4—Albert G. Talbott, dem.
5—Joshua H. Jewett, dem.
6—John M. Elliott, dem.
7—Humphrey Marshall, Am.
8—James B. Clay, dem.
9—John C. Mason, dem.
10—John W. Stevenson, dem.

Dist. LOUISIANA.
1—George Eustis, Jr., Am.
2—Miles Taylor, dem.
3—Thomas G. Davidson, dem.
4—John M. Sandidge, dem.

MAINE.
1—John M. Wood, rep.
2—Charles J. Gilman, rep.
3—Nehemiah Abbott, rep.
4—Freeman H. Morse, rep.
5—I. Washburne, Jr., rep.
6—Stephen C. Foster, rep.

MINNESOTA.
1—William W. Phelps, dem.
2—James M. Cavanagh, dem.

MICHIGAN.
1—William A. Howard, rep.
2—Henry Waldron, rep.
3—David S. Walbridge, rep.
4—De Witt C. Leach, rep.

MARYLAND.
1—James A. Stewart, dem.
2—James B. Ricaud, Am.
3—J. Morrison Harris, Am.
4—H. Winter Davis, Am.
5—Jacob M. Kunkel, dem.
6—Thomas F. Bowie, dem.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1—Robert B. Hall, rep.
2—James Buffinton, rep.
3—William S. Damrell, rep.
4—Linius B. Comins, rep.
5—Anson Burlingame, rep.
6—Timothy Davis, rep.
7—Daniel W. Gooch, rep.
8—Chauncey L. Knapp, rep.
9—Eli Thayer, rep.
10—Calvin C. Chaffee, rep.
11—Henry L. Dawes, rep.

MISSOURI.
1—Francis P. Blair, Jr., rep.
2—T. L. Anderson, Am.
3—John R. Clark, dem.
4—James A. Craig, dem.
5—S. H. Woodson, Am.
6—John S. Phelps, dem.
7—Samuel Caruthers, dem.

MISSISSIPPI.
1—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, dem.
2—Reuben Davis, dem.
3—William Barksdale, dem.
4—Otho R. Singleton, dem.
5—J. J. McRea, dem.

NEW YORK.
1—John A. Searing, dem.
2—George Taylor, dem.
3—Daniel E. Sickles, dem.
4—John Kelly, dem.
5—William B. Maclay, dem.
6—John Cochrane, dem.
7—Elijah Ward, dem.
8—Horace F. Clark, dem.
9—John B. Haskin, dem.
10—Ambrose S. Murray, rep.
11—William F. Russell, dem.
12—John Thompson, rep.
13—Abram B. Olin, rep.
14—Erastus Corning, dem.
15—Edward Dodd, rep.
16—George W. Palmer, rep.
17—Francis E. Spinner, rep.
18—Clark B. Cochrane, rep.
19—Oliver A. Morse, rep.
20—O. B. Matteson, rep.
21—Henry Bennett, rep.
22—Henry C. Goodwin, rep.
23—Charles B. Hoard, rep.
24—Amos P. Granger, rep.
25—Edwin B. Morgan, rep.
26—Emory B. Pottle, rep.
27—John M. Parker, rep.
28—William H. Kelsey, rep.
29—Samuel G. Andrews, rep.
30—Judson W. Sherman, rep.
31—S. M. Burroughs, rep.
32—Israel T. Hatch, dem.
33—Reuben E. Fenton, rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1—James Pike, rep.
2—Mason W. Tappan, rep.
3—Aaron H. Cragin, rep.

NEW JERSEY.
1—Isaiah D. Clawson, rep.
2—George R. Robins, rep.
3—Garnett B. Adrain, dem.
4—John Huyler, dem.
5—J. R. Wortendyke, dem.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1—Henry M. Shaw, dem.
2—Thomas Ruffin, dem.
3—Warren Winslow, dem.
4—Lawrence O'B. Branch, dem.
5—John A. Gilmer, Am.
6—Alfred M. Scales, Jr., dem.
7—Burton Craige, dem.
8—J. B. Vance, Am.

OHIO.
1—G. H. Pendleton, dem.
2—W. S. Groesbeck, dem.
3—C. L. Valandigham, dem.
4—Mathias H. Nicholas, rep.
5—Richard Mott, rep.
6—Joseph R. Cockerill, dem.
7—Aaron Harlan, rep.
8—Benjamin Stanton, rep.
9—Lawrence W. Hall, dem.
10—Joseph Miller, dem.
11—Valentine B. Horton, rep.
12—Samuel S. Cox, dem.
13—John Sherman, rep.
14—Philemon Bliss, rep.
15—Joseph Burns, dem.
16—Cydner B. Tompkins, rep.
17—William Lawrence, dem.
18—Benjamin F. Leiter, rep.
19—Ed. Wade, rep.
20—Joshua R. Giddings, rep.
21—John A. Bingham, rep.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1—Thomas B. Florence, dem.
2—Edw. Joy Morris, rep.
3—James Landy, dem.
4—Henry M. Phillips, dem.
5—Owen Jones, dem.
6—John Hickman, dem.
7—Henry Chapman, dem.
8—Wm. H. Keim, rep.
9—Anthony E. Roberts, rep.
10—John C. Kunkel, rep.
11—William L. Dewart, dem.

12—Paul Leidy, dem.
13—William H. Dimmick, dem.
14—Galusha A. Grow, rep.
15—Alison White, dem.
16—John A. Ahl, dem.
17—Wilson Reilly, dem.
18—John R. Edie, rep.
19—John Covode, rep.
20—William Montgomery, dem.
21—David Ritchie, rep.
22—Samuel A. Purviance, rep.
23—William Stewart, rep.
24—James L. Gillis, dem.
25—John Dick, rep.

RHODE ISLAND.
1—Nathaniel B. Durfee, rep.
2—William D. Brayton, rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1—John McQueen, dem.
2—William P. Miles, dem.
3—L. M. Keitt, dem.
4—M. L. Bonham, dem.
5—James L. Orr, dem.
6—William W. Boyce, dem.

TENNESSEE.
1—Albert G. Watkins, dem.
2—Horace Maynard, Am.
3—Samuel A. Smith, dem.
4—John H. Savage, dem.
5—Charles Ready, Am.
6—George W. Jones, dem.
7—John V. Wright, dem.
8—Felix K. Zollicoffer, Am.
9—J. C. D. Atkins, dem.
10—William T. Avery, dem.

TEXAS.
1—Guy M. Bryan, dem.
2—John H. Reagan, dem.

VERMONT.
1—Ezekiel P. Walton, rep.
2—Justin S. Morrill, rep.
3—Homer E. Royce, rep.

VIRGINIA.
1—M. R. H. Garnett, dem.
2—John S. Millson, dem.
3—John S. Caskie, dem.
4—William O. Goode, dem.
5—Thomas S. Bocock, dem.
6—Paulus Powell, dem.
7—William Smith, dem.
8—Charles J. Faulkner, dem.
9—John Letcher, dem.
10—Sherrard Clemens, dem.
11—Albert G. Jenkins, dem.
12—H. A. Edmundson, dem.
13—George W. Hopkins, dem.

WISCONSIN.
1—John F. Potter, rep.
2—C. C. Washburne, rep.
3—Charles Billinghurst, rep.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

OREGON.
Joseph Lane, dem.

NEW MEXICO.
Miguel A. Otero, dem.

UTAH.
John M Bernhisel, dem.

WASHINGTON.
Isaac J. Stevens, dem.

KANSAS.
Marcus J. Parrot, rep.

NEBRASKA.
Fenner Ferguson, dem.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	*Dem.*	*Opp.*	*States.*	*Dem.*	*Opp.*
Arkansas	2	—	Mississippi	5	—
Alabama	7	—	Massachusetts	—	11
California	2	—	New York	12	21
Connecticut	2	2	New Jersey	3	2
Delaware	1	—	New Hampshire	—	3
Florida	1	—	North Carolina	6	2
Georgia	6	2	Ohio	9	12
Illinois*	4	4	Pennsylvania	14	11
Indiana	6	5	Rhode Island	—	2
Iowa	—	2	South Carolina	6	—
Kentucky	8	2	Tennessee	7	3
Louisiana	3	1	Texas	2	—
Maine	—	6	Vermont	—	3
Maryland	3	3	Virginia	13	—
Missouri	4	3	Wisconsin	—	3
Minnesota	2	—			
Michigan	—	4	Total	128	107

* A vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas L. Harris, dem., Nov. 24, 1858. Election to fill vacancy, Jan. 4th, 1859.

Wm. H. Keim, Rep., has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. Glancey Jones, Dem., appointed Minister to Austria.

Abbreviations in the foregoing tables:

SENATE.—Democrat, D.; Republican, R.; American, A.—HOUSE.—Democrat, Dem.; Republican, Rep.; American, Am.

The States to choose Representatives for the 36th Congress are, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, 14 in all. Number of members to be elected, 82.

The present members are, Administration, 63; Republican and American, 19.

Whole number of Senators in present Congress, 64. Representatives, 236. In the present Congress the opposition have 15 Representative votes from the Slave States; the administration 60.

The next Electoral College, should Kansas and Oregon be admitted, will be composed about as follows:

FREE STATES. Votes.		SLAVE STATES. Votes.	
Maine 8	Illinois 11	Delaware 3	Tennessee 12
New Hampshire 5	Michigan 6	Maryland 8	Kentucky 12
Vermont 5	Wisconsin 5	Virginia 15	Arkansas 4
Massachusetts 13	Iowa 4	North Carolina 10	Missouri 9
Rhode Island 4	Minnesota 4	South Carolina 8	
Connecticut 6	Kansas 3	Georgia 10	Total, 15 States 120
New York 35	California 4	Florida 3	Add 19 Free States. 186
New Jersey 7	Oregon 3	Alabama 9	
Pennsylvania 27		Mississippi 7	Whole College 306
Ohio 23	Total, 19 States 186	Louisiana 6	Necessary to a choice. 154
Indiana 13		Texas 4	

The following contested seats in the next Congress may vary the tables above somewhat:

Amor J. Williamson, American, will contest the right of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Democrat, to represent the third district of New York in the thirty sixth Congress. Governeur Kemble, Democrat, will join issue with Hon. John B. Haskin, anti-Lecompton, if the latter succeeds in getting the certificate for the right to represent the ninth district of that State. John W. Ryan, Rep., denies the claims of Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Dem., to the seat of the first district of Pennsylvania. Alfred W. Johnson, Democrat will endeavor to show before the next House of Representatives that he is better entitled to speak and vote for the third district of Maine, than Ezra B. French, Republican, who has received the certificate of Election. Francis P. Blair, Jr., Rep., has announced that he stands ready to prove that his opponent, J. R. Barret, Democrat, in the first district of Missouri, was elected by fraud, and on that ground he will claim the seat.

ELECTION RETURNS,

STATE, CONGRESSIONAL, AND PRESIDENTIAL.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Dem. Smith.	Rep. Morrill.	President, 1856. Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.	Rep. Frem.
Androscoggin	2259	3245	1699	186	3388
Aroostook	1166	811	795	8	837
Cumberland	6785	7607	5258	605	8211
Franklin	2013	2397	1358	21	2529
Hancock	2722	3627	2142	161	3667
Kennebec	3967	5827	2487	340	7320
Lincoln	4529	4458	3598	392	4935
Oxford	3765	4345	3116	28	4364
Penobscot	5303	6595	3793	341	7861
Piscataquis	1146	1544	915	97	1734
Sagadahoc	1118	1853	934	397	2956
Somerset	3243	3671	1926	417	4283
Waldo	4205	4798	3138	114	5159
Washington	3397	3665	2867	64	3299
York	6182	6219	5054	154	6636
Total	51820	60762	39080	3325	67179

Morrill over Smith, 8942; scattering, 36. Morrill over Smith in 1857, 11483.

Fremont's majority, 24,774.

LEGISLATURE.

1857.—SENATE—Rep. 30; dem. 1. HOUSE—Rep. 117; dem. 34.

1858.

SENATE—All republican, 29—two vacancies.

HOUSE—150. Democrats, 48; republicans, 102; vacancy, 1.

CONGRESSIONAL, 1858.

1ST DISTRICT—Embracing the county of York, and the towns of Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Gorham, Standish, Baldwin, Lebago, Naples, and the city of Portland in the county of Cumberland.

Dem.	Rep.
Ira T. Drew.	Daniel E. Jones.
9955.	10410.

Scattering, 219.

Jones over Drew, 455.

2D DISTRICT—Embracing the remainder of Cumberland county, and the counties of Oxford and Franklin.

David R. Hastings.	John J. Perry.
10032.	12003.

Scattering, 6.

Perry over Hastings, 1971.

3D DISTRICT—Embracing that part of Lincoln county East of the Kennebec, with all the towns in the county of Waldo, except Islesborough, Vinalhaven, and North Haven.

A. W. Johnson.	E. B. French.
8931.	8994.

Scattering, 3.

Johnson over French, 63.

4TH DISTRICT—Embracing the remainder of the county of Lincoln, the county of Kennebec, that portion of the county of Somerset lying west of the Kennebec river, and that portion of the county of Norridgewock, lying east of said river.

Asa Gile.	F. H. Morse.
6990.	10552.

Scattering, 4.

Morse over Gile, 3562.

5TH DISTRICT—Embracing the remainder of the county of Somerset, and the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis.

Jas. S. Wiley.	I. Washburn, Jr.
8184.	10300.

Washburn over Wiley, 2116.

6TH DISTRICT—Embracing the counties of Washington, Hancock, and Aroostook, with the towns of Vinalhaven, North Haven, and Islesborough, in the county of Waldo.

Bion Bradbury.	S. C. Foster.
7804.	8297.

Scattering, 119.

Foster over Bradbury, 493.

Total Congressional vote, 112,803.

Lot M. Morrill, *Governor.*

Noah Smith, Jr., Calais, *Secretary of State.*

N. D. Appleton, Alfred, *Attorney General.*

Mark H Dunnell, Norway, *Sup. Com. Schools.*

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.

John S. Tenny, Richd. D. Rice, Joshua Hathaway, John Appleton, Jonas Cutting, Seth May, Danl. Goodenow, Woodbury Davis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Dem. Cate.	Rep. Haile.	Scat'g.	President, 1856. Dem. Buch.	Rep. Frem't	Am. Fill.
Belknap	2177.	2045.	3.	2220.	2062.	21
Carroll	2386.	2201.	4.	2511.	2185.	17
Cheshire	2125.	3578.	5.	2269.	2910.	56
Coos	1442.	1244.	1.	1508.	1200.	2
Grafton	4323.	4886.	12.	4620.	5027.	39
Hillsbor'gh	5269.	6303.	10.	5326.	7981.	85
Merrimac	4675.	4861.	3.	4730.	4949.	43
Rock'ham.	4801.	5464.	23.	4915.	5914.	111
Stafford	2483.	3351.	5.	2683.	3566.	20
Sullivan	1985.	2502.	1.	2007.	2449.	28
Total	31667	36415	72	32789	38345	422

Haile over Cate. in 1848, 4748.

Do do Wells in 1847, 3405.

Fremont over Buchanan, 5556.

Executive council, Republicans, 5.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans 9; Democrats 3.

HOUSE—Majority Republican.

CONGRESS, 1857.

Districts.	Republican.	Democrats	Major,
I.	Pike	12242; Kittridge	11206—1036
II.	Tappan	10685; Morrison	9180—1505
III.	Cragin	10983; Wheeler	9841—1142
R.R. Com.	Nute. 33970;	Noble	30663—3307

William Haile, *Governor.*

Thomas L. Tullock, *Secretary of State.*

Peter Sanborn, *Treasurer.*

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Ira Perley, L.L.D., Concord, *Chief Justice.*

Ira A. Eastman, Concord, Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., Manchester, George Y. Sawyer, Nashua, Asa Fowler, Concord, *Associate Justices.*

John Sullivan, Exeter, *Attorney General.*

George G. Fogg, Concord, *Reporter of Supreme Judicial Court.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Jonathan Kittredge, Canaan. *Chief Justice.*

Jonathan E. Sargeant, Wentworth, Henry F. French, Exeter, *Associate Justices.*

VERMONT.

Counties.	Congress. I. Dist. Eastman.	Governor, 1858. Dem. Walton.	Rep. Keyes.	Rep. Hall.	President, 1856 Dem. Buch.	Rep. Frem.
Addison	426	2827	464	2186	334	3362
Bennington	789	1736	1183	2021	785	2120
Rutland	887	3157	1033	3269	831	4798
Washingt'n	1475	2695	1675	2850	1359	3821
Total	3577	9615	4355	10316	3309	14091

Scattering, 99; Walton's majority, 5939.
Scattering, 67; Hall's majority, 6028.

II. DIST.

	Chase.	Morrill.				
Caledonia	1164	2115	1209	2155	1061	2540
Orange	1798	2998	1947	2980	1364	3207
Windham	887	2722	1009	2758	742	4068
Windsor	961	3714	1213	3683	1273	5706
Total	4810	11549	5378	11576	4440	15521

Scattering, 44, Morrill's majority, 6695.
Scattering, 62, Hall's majority, 6136.

III. DIST.

	Bingham.	Royce.				
Chittenden.	673	1885	723	2067	688	2344
Essex	372	418	389	528	274	622
Franklin	998	1916	1145	1965	870	2464
Grand Isle.	166	291	218	378	92	405
Lamoille	389	1238	523	1256	402	1607
Orleans	682	1672	807	1683	494	2007
Total	3280	7418	2805	7817	2820	9939

Scattering, 9; Royce's majority, 4129.
Scattering, 55; Hall's majority, 4957.

Total for Governor, Hiland Hall, 29668; Henry Keyes, 13338; scattering, 184. Hall's majority, 16238. Burnam Martin was elected Lieutenant Governor, and Henry M. Bates State Treasurer, by about the same majority as that for Governor.

Total for President, Buchanan, 10569—Fremont, 39551—Fillmore, 545: the latter having 178 in the 1st district, 179 in the 2d; and 170 in the 3d.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate .....Republicans, 29; Democrats, 1.
House .... 193; .. 37.

Hiland Hall, *Governor;* Benjamin W. Dean, *Secretary of State.*

SUPREME COURT.

Isaac F. Redfield, of Windsor, *Chief Judge;* Milo L. Bennett, of Burlington, *Associate Judge.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

CONGRESS, 1858.

	Dem.	Rep.	Am.
I. DIST.	Bates.	Elliot.	
	1709.	4854.	

Scattering, 123. Elliot's majority, 3022.

II. DIST.	Wilson.	Buffington.	
	2941.	7383.	

Scattering, 11. Buffington's majority, 4431.

III. DIST.	Austin.	Adams.	Cobb.
	3880.	6524.	1462.

Scattering, 21. Adams's majority, 1161.

IV. DIST.	Waldron.	Rice.	Thompson.
	3511.	4507.	1396.

Scattering, 26. Rice's plurality, 996.

V. DIST.	Heard.	Burlingame.
	5823.	6214.

Scattering, 39. Burlingame's majority, 352.

VI. DIST.	Loring.	Alley.	Lord.
	2116.	5587.	3017.

Scattering, 23. Alley's majority, 431.

VII. DIST.	Welch.	Gooch.	Baker.
	3868.	7129.	810.

Scattering, 12. Gooch's majority, 2439.

VIII. DIST.	Butler.	Train.	Temple.
	3514.	6196.	576.

Scattering, 242. Train's majority, 1864.

IX. DIST.	Wood.	Thayer.
	2962.	7280.

Scattering, 31, Thayer's majority, 4287.

X. DIST.	Osgood.	Delano.	Trafton.
	3276.	6847.	508.

Scattering, 50. Delano's majority, 3013.

XI. DIST.	Plunkett.	Dawes.
	4911.	7631.

Scattering, 7. Dawes' majority, 2713.

PRESIDENT, 1856.

Counties.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Frem't.	Am. Fill.
Barnstable	703	2667	300
Berkshire	2790	5344	377
Bristol	2465	8845	936
Dukes	161	317	122
Essex	4577	15885	2612
Franklin	1266	4445	260
Hampden	2730	5533	631
Hampshire	832	5166	277
Middlesex	7705	17222	4095
Nantucket	126	583	73
Norfolk	3697	8402	2670
Plymouth	1772	7228	1496
Suffolk	5853	8582	4648
Worcester	4604	47971	1129
Total	39240	108190	19626

Fremont's majority, 49,324.

The vote for Governor in 1857 was, Banks Republican, 59,889; Beach, Democrat, 30,887; Gardner, American, 37,553.

The vote for Governor in 1858, was Banks, Republican, 68,700, Beach, Democrat, 38,298. Lawrence, American, 12084. Scattering, 167.

Banks's majority in 1858, 18151.

For Lieutenant Governor, Eliphalet Trask, rep., had 69247 votes, and was elected; Charles Thomson, dem., having received 38227, and Increase Sumner, Am., 11717. Scattering, 123.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Oliver Warner, rep., was elected by nearly the same vote as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The other Republican candidates for State Officers and Executive Councillors were also elected by undoubted majorities.

The Representatives to Congress, eleven in number, are all American Republicans.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Republicans, 37. Democrats, 3.
HOUSE.—Republicans, 194. Democrats, 34. Americans, 12.

It is a notable fact that at this election the town of South Danvers, casting 1232 votes, gave 444 votes for each of the three candidates for Governor.

Nathl. P. Banks, *Governor.*
Oliver Warner, *Secretary of State.*

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR. 1858.

Dem.	Rep.	
Potter	Dyer.	Scat'g.
3,572	7,934	8

Dyer's majority, 4,354.

Other State Officers, elected by majorities approximating the above:—

Thomas G. Turner, *Lieut. Governor.*
John B. Bartlet, *Secretary of State.*
Jerome B. Kimball, *Attorney General.*
Samuel A. Parker, *Treasurer.*
All American Republicans.

The Democratic Convention nominated Alexander Duncan for Governor, and Elisha R. Potter for Lieutenant Governor, but the former gentleman having declined, Mr. Potter was placed at the head of the ticket by the State Committee.

Henry B. Anthony, is elected to take the place of Philip Allen in the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1859.

PRESIDENT, 1856.

Counties.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Frem.	Am. Fill.
Bristol	337	603	218
Kent	566	1260	15
Newport	750	1258	659
Providence.	4432	6903	331
Washington	595	1443	452
Total	6680	11467	1675

Fremont's majority, 3112. Fremont over Buchanan, 4,787. Total vote for President, 20,822.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1858.

Dem. Pratt.	Rep. Buckingham.	Scat.
33544	36298	235

Total, 70127. Buckingham's majority, 2469.

The whole number of votes for Lieutenant Governor, was 69,925, of which Julius Catlin, Republican, received 36,365; John Cotton Smith, Democrat, 31,910; John C. Smith, 1,576; scattering 74. Catlin's majority, 2,805.

The nomination of third candidates for the offices of Secretary of State and Comptroller, prevented the election of these officers by the popular vote. The following, however, are the present incumbents of those offices by the choice of the Legislature:—

John Boyd, *Secretary of State.*
Wm. H Buell, *Comptroller.*
Lucius J Hendee, *Treasurer.*
Legislature largely Republican.

PRESIDENT 1856.

	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Frem't.	Am. Fil.
I. DIST.	8,990	10,823	344
	Fremont's majority, 1,489.		
II. DIST.	10,279	10,863	787
	Buchanan over all, 203.		
III. DIST.	6,201	9,315	406
	Fremont's majority, 2,708.		
IV. DIST.	9,525	11,714	1,078

Fremont's majority, 1 111.
Total vote for President, 79325.
Fremont's majority, 5.105.

NEW YORK CITY.

Wards.	PRESIDENT, '56. Dem. Buch.	Rep. Fre't.	MAYOR, '57. Am. Fill.	Dem. Wood.	SHERIFF, 58. Opp. Tie'n.	Dem. K'ly.	Opp. Albtsn
1	1463	116	264	1276	547	1364	276
2	377	202	228	231	488	240	287
3	583	374	426	405	464	276	305
4	2188	286	215	2112	525	1852	424
5	1586	762	883	1349	1713	1376	1188
6	2357	294	229	2401	495	2191	258
7	2454	871	1129	2322	2250	2398	1505
8	1914	929	1296	1871	2555	1862	1699
9	2055	1512	2226	1794	4618	1667	3506
10	1652	871	997	1627	1773	1341	1228
11	3434	903	1275	3269	2244	2801	1381
12	944	431	372	887	1179	1169	780
13	1918	591	1081	1800	1679	1625	964
14	2291	454	473	2357	922	2299	502
15	1223	1364	1207	883	2929	1019	2020
16	2165	1489	1552	2129	3409	1991	2558
17	3579	1452	1447	3765	3199	3198	2299
18	2503	1414	1269	2456	3312	2385	1983
19	1255	474	454	1323	1202	1397	872
20	2760	1462	1285	2834	3389	2844	2398
21	1504	804	986	1768	2633	1874	1798
22	1743	706	627	2029	1741	1755	1522
Tot.	41913	17771	19922	40888	43216	38004	29641

RECAPITULATION.

	SHERIFF, '58.	MAYOR, '57.	PRESIDENT, 56.
Democratic	38004	40888	41913
Opposition	29651	43216 { Am. 19922 / Rep. 17771	37693
Dem. maj	9353		4220
Opp. maj		2428	

Wards.	GOV ALMS HOUSE, '57. Dem. Dugro.	Rep. Smith.	Am. Wag'r.	GOV. OF STATE, '58. Dem. Par.	Rep. Mor.	Am. Bur.
1	1464	190	164	1357	240	60
2	253	145	261	258	181	97
3	444	257	155	423	218	58
4	2172	237	200	1872	369	51
5	1445	958	607	1543	725	323
6	2443	340	91	2265	282	27
7	2217	1274	937	2392	1107	357
8	1928	1205	1227	2032	1028	491
9	1913	2208	2240	1980	2071	1184
10	1633	753	934	1404	910	288
11	3211	819	1299	2958	950	372
12	1096	648	317	1196	532	225
13	1825	751	861	1705	784	324
14	2434	487	287	2329	421	58
15	986	1668	1100	1109	1533	397
16	2130	2107	1263	2155	1771	604
17	3850	1482	1446	3417	1664	516
18	2659	2238	812	2412	1593	426
19	1444	770	294	1427	739	113
20	2918	2675	617	2931	1873	485
21	1950	1392	998	1969	1317	412
22	2082	1306	386	1859	1309	122
Total	42497	23910	16486	41058	21603	6991

Smith, Abolitionist, received 54 votes for Governor.

RECAPITULATION.

	GOV. ALMS HOUSE, '57.	GOV. STATE, '58.
Democratic	42497	41158
Republicans	23910	21812
American	15486	6991
Dem. over Rep.	18587	19646
Dem. over Am.	26011	34107
Dem. amjority	3101	12355

Total vote for Governor, 1858, 69,664.

CONTROLLER, 1858.

Wards.	Tam. Dem. Purser.	Anti-Tam. Dem. Russell.	Am. Rep Haws.
1	495	693	440
2	111	91	242
3	137	129	266
4	1364	220	482
5	685	239	1297
6	868	753	398
7	989	701	1531
8	649	515	1823
9	780	676	3518
10	705	206	1621
11	1639	432	1619
12	925	253	982
13	930	325	1359
14	968	714	525
15	285	372	2142
16	802	717	2657
17	1426	750	2785
18	957	688	2451
19	668	564	963
20	1402	1161	2635
21	1131	477	2263
22	511	1438	1668
Total	18427	12114	33686

Haws over Purser, 15259; Haw's majority, 3145.

A special election for representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly, elected Sheriff, was held in the 4th District (in New York city) on the 5th of Jan. 1859, with the following result:

Thomas J. Barr Dem	2557
Owen W. Brennan Rep	82
All others	177
Total	2816

Barr's majority, 2259.

NOTE.—The returns of the III., IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII. Congressional Districts of New York, being improperly superscribed by the County Clerk, for "Members of Congress," instead of for "Representative in Congress," as the statute requires, the state canvassers gave no certificate of election for those districts, and the decision of the matter is consequently left to the House of Representatives.

NEW-YORK.

Counties.	Governor, 1858. Dem. Parker.	Rep. Morgan.	Am. Bur's.	Abo. Smith.	Sec. of State, 1857. Total.	Dem. Tucker.	Rep. Clapp.	Am. Put'm.	President 1856. Dem. Buch'n.	Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill.
Albany	9118	5613	3422	105	18258	7552	3800	4188	7751	6016	5301
Allegany	1894	4288	621	526	7335	1707	3960	361	1640	6545	856
Broome	2573	3531	367	53	6524	2219	2812	592	2106	4297	791
Cattaraugus	2825	4309	356	227	7717	2214	3438	409	1793	5166	978
Cayuga	2838	5952	729	134	9662	2154	4443	1006	1818	7035	1923
Chautauque	2129	5479	1395	167	9178	1737	4193	1227	1847	7037	1217
Chemung	2533	2369	148	29	5125	2122	1901	286	1789	2664	766
Chenango	3558	4466	388	72	8489	2949	3726	506	2406	5458	1070
Clinton	2383	2698	—	56	5661	2012	1549	605	2134	2659	1311
Columbia	3459	3860	750	8	8088	2881	2904	1218	3020	3818	1981
Cortland	1656	2717	267	227	4867	1220	2182	290	1181	3596	628
Delaware	2268	3855	1072	145	7952	2295	2543	1061	2107	4367	2009
Dutchess	5607	5518	718	87	11337	4180	3860	778	4039	5512	2013
Erie	7907	7956	4322	31	20221	6909	3878	3034	7536	6901	5520
Essex	1457	2275	855	129	4520	1288	1838	714	1173	2904	956
Franklin	2141	1621	762	56	4000	1674	889	790	1600	1469	1145
Fulton	2090	1689	464	69	4312	1343	1600	477	1374	3593	1034
Genesee	1408	2838	584	26	4858	1135	2296	858	1434	3620	1100
Greene	2940	2218	542	24	5738	2402	1297	627	2346	2164	1533
Hamilton	131	365	10	8	514	360	75	61	250	149	117
Herkimer	2606	4568	452	73	7699	1971	3171	654	1650	5074	1230
Jefferson	4595	6899	547	204	12250	4492	5757	371	3496	8249	1058
Kings	13520	8170	3008	72	24789	12431	4525	4615	14174	7846	8647
Lewis	1881	2557	38	126	4616	1498	1838	81	1114	3124	418
Livingston	1976	3162	1025	72	6242	1649	2341	1200	1652	3597	1979
Madison	2472	4445	614	636	8169	2022	3968	457	1861	6312	865
Monroe	5224	7450	1144	31	13852	4520	4927	1531	4683	7584	3070
Montgomery	2262	2834	875	20	5993	1562	2224	1108	1485	3076	1713
New York	41154	21622	6993	58	69902	37815	13415	8440	41913	17771	19922
Niagara	2235	3317	1255	65	6876	1852	2589	1295	1864	3906	1985
Oneida	7993	10728	586	151	19460	6686	7572	463	6386	11172	1601
Onondaga	6219	8400	711	163	15498	5203	6208	798	4227	10071	1724
Ontario	2232	3872	1406	88	7599	1672	2871	1277	1642	4521	2189
Orange	4306	3840	1011	6	9163	3603	2917	1025	3948	4274	2172
Orleans	1190	2579	976	49	4794	1084	2309	1040	1052	3088	1412
Oswego	4842	6436	455	326	12082	4070	5295	603	3683	8246	1175
Otsego	4541	5383	355	70	10357	4535	4523	218	3595	6373	1229
Putnam	1352	861	62	—	2279	1069	558	129	1096	963	479
Queens	3085	1779	1058	10	5955	2700	836	1269	2394	1886	2521
Rensselaer	5499	5066	3028	60	13659	4772	3016	3263	4415	5153	4548
Richmond	1883	686	380	2	2954	1335	452	533	1550	756	946
Rockland	1368	606	524	—	2499	1156	326	606	1526	668	937
St. Lawrence	2617	7691	484	169	10962	2203	5707	117	1950	9698	1352
Saratoga	3691	4163	1281	45	9182	2787	3064	1890	2446	4524	2581
Schenectady	1326	1493	832	8	3659	983	1312	787	786	1714	1213
Schoharie	3403	2036	726	109	6278	2871	1670	740	2837	2376	1630
Schuyler	1448	2003	—	22	3744	1179	1725	289	981	2542	461
Seneca	1886	1864	1028	10	4789	1480	1369	969	1625	2163	1265
Steuben	4258	6083	1012	73	11428	3187	3914	1088	3217	7270	2034
Suffolk	2107	2144	589	9	4854	1805	1151	665	2045	2393	1980
Sullivan	1914	1344	1563	7	4829	1434	736	1511	1583	1690	2037
Tioga	2628	2822	237	24	5711	2012	2330	123	2154	3331	435
Tompkins	1969	3389	745	80	6185	1570	2865	868	1430	4019	1470
Ulster	4724	2942	3270	4	10958	4192	1666	2734	4030	2932	4703
Warren	1444	1730	526	97	3798	1119	1333	650	1006	2202	735
Washington	2511	4498	1170	110	8292	1735	3463	1100	1632	5174	1848
Wayne	2638	4727	862	150	8378	2230	3718	1044	1999	5776	1448
Westchester	5459	4297	1428	17	11232	4536	2372	1718	4600	4450	3641
Wyoming	1952	3204	350	64	5573	1354	2423	271	1911	4066	571
Yates	1283	2479	147	6	3919	932	1795	163	915	2994	351
Total	230513	247953	60880	5470	545529	195482	177425	66882	195878	276004	124604

Morgan over Parker, 17440; Tucker over Clapp, 18057; Fremont over Buchanan, 80126. Governor in 1856, King over Parker, 65,784.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1858.

	Democrats.	Republicans.	Americans.	Abolitionists.
Lieut.-Gov.	J. J. Taylor, 229796;	R. Campbell, 250891;	N. S. Benton, 62336;	S. A. Beers, 2187.
Canal Com.	S. B. Piper, 223848;	H. Gardner, 249933;	J. R. Thompson, 59919;	J. C. Harrington, 1801.
	S. Pris. In.—E. L. Donnelly, 226992;	J. G. Everett, 248151;	W. A. Russell, 60409;	S. T. Tyler, 1690.
Constitutional Convention	For Convention, 135266;	Against do., 144525.		

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 19; Americans, 3, Ind. Republican, 1.

ASSEMBLY.—Democrats, 29; Republicans and Americans, 99.

Only two Senators were elected in 1858, viz. :—Erastus S. Prosser, the opposition union candidate, to fill the vacancy in the 31st District, caused by the resignation of James Wadsworth, Democrat; and Henry C. Wetmore, Republican-American, to fill the vacancy supposed to exist by the appointment of Senator Wm. G. Mandeville as Postmaster. Mr. Mandeville claims to be a Senator still, asserting that he did not acccept the appointment of Postmaster.

NEW YORK—(Continued.)
CONGRESS, 1858.

Districts.	Dem. Searing.†	Rep. Carter.	In.	De.
*Kings	8822	1042		
Queens	2885	2986		
Richmond	1761	1182		
Suffolk	1811	2912		
Total	7339	8122		

Scattering, 76. Carter's maj. 807.

II.	Tay-lor.	†Hump-rey	Litch-field.
Brooklyn (pt.)	4578	6475	5581

Backhouse, Am., 974.
Humphrey over Litchfield, 894.

III.	Sickles.	†Wil'n.	Wb'ge
N. Y. Wd. 1	710	224	741
" 2	153	292	82
" 3	193	249	251
" 5	949	934	732
" 8	1172	1316	1068
Total	3176	3015	2874

Sickles over Williamson, 162.

IV.	Step'ns.	Brennan.	Barr.
Ward 4	720	363	874
" 6	599	799	1026
" 10	432	725	831
" 14	920	403	1218
Total	2671	2290	3949

Farmer, Dem., 710; Rusted, Am., 306; scattering, 34.
Barr over Stephens, 1278.

V.	Mac-lay.	Ham-ilton.	Dean.
Ward 7	2327	1228	320
" 13	1630	803	348
Williamsburg	1823	2951	153
Total	5780	4982	821

Scattering 34.
Maclay over Hamilton, 798.

VI.	J. Coch-rane.	†Mc-Curdy.
Ward 11	3127	1311
" 15	1029	1940
" 17	3170	2269
Total	7336	5520

Coohrane's maj., 1816.

VII.	Ward.	†Briggs.
Ward 9	1754	3318
" 16	2018	2702
" 20	2819	2286
Total	6591	8306

Brigg's maj., 1715.

VIII.	Herrick.	†Clark.
Ward 12	792	1146
" 18	1559	2717
" 19	1110	1154
" 21	1419	2227
" 22	1458	1791
Total	6338	9035

Clark's maj., 2697.

IX.	Kemble.	†Haskin.	An's.
Putnam	1381	865	7
Rockland	1359	866	256
Westchester	4884	5906	283
Total	7624	7637	545

Haskin over Kemble, 13.

X.	Ni'n.	VanWy'k.	Fri'd.
Orange	4023	4338	722
Sullivan	1509	2343	865
Total	5532	6681	1587

Van Wyck over Niven, 1149.

XI.	Dem. Strong.	Rep. †Kenyon.	Am.
Greene	3156	2567	
Ulster	4911	5599	
Total	8067	8166	

Kenyon's maj., 99

XII.	M'Clelland.	†Beale.
Columbia	3410	4517
Dutchess	4975	6233
Total	8385	10750

Beale's maj., 2365.

XIII.	Seymour.	†Olin.
Rensselaer	5254	8267

Olin's maj., 3013.

XIV	Corn-ing.	†Rey-nolds.	Living-ston.
Albany	8371	9571	260

Reynold's majority, 940.

XV.	Odell.	McKean.
Hamilton	329	179
Saratoga	4223	4643
Warren	1607	2020
Washington	3649	4586
Total	9808	11428

McKean's maj., 1620.

XVI.	Waldo.	Palmer.	Wat'n.
Clinton	2308	2995	327
Essex	1610	2357	531
Franklin	2161	1706	731
Total	6079	7058	1589

Palmer over Waldo, 979.

XVII.	Goodrich.	Spinner.
Herkimer	2748	4750
St. Lawrence	2989	7832
Total	5737	12582

Spinner's maj., 6845.

XVIII.	Good-year.	†C. B. Cochrane.
Fulton	1661	2610
Montgomery	2293	3654
Schenectady	1481	1956
Schoharie	3885	2361
Total	9320	10581

Clark B. Cochrane's maj., 1261.

XIX.	Parker.	Craham
Delaware	3487	4314
Otsego	4655	5667
Total	8142	9981

Graham's maj., 1839.

XX.	Root.	Conkling.
Oneida	8251	11084

Conkling's maj., 2833.

XXI.	Sands.	Duell.
Broome	2773	3581
Chenango	3666	4511
Cortland	1708	2859
Total	8147	10951

Duell's maj., 2804.

XXII.	Tyler.	Lee.	Perry.
Madison	2544	4850	611
Oswego	4881	6600	454
Total	7425	11450	1065

Lee's majority, 2960.

XXIII.	Lyon.	Hoard.
Jefferson	5090	6828
Lewis	2087	2384
Total	7177	9162

Scattering, 109; Hoard's maj., 1878.

XXIV.	Taylor.	Sedg'k.	Nox'n
Onondaga	6267	8478	648

Scattering, 53; Sedgwick over Taylor, 2211.

XXV.	Gris-wold'	Butter-field.	Sis-son.
Cayuga	2786	6052	755
Wayne	2603	4803	876
Total	5389	10855	1631

Butterfield's majority, 3835.

XXVI.	Ogden.	Pottle.
Ontario	3375	4098
Seneca	2358	2048
Yates	1440	2452
Total	7173	8598

Pottle's maj., 1425.

XXVII.	Arnot.	Wells.	Law'ce.
Chemung	2809	2215	—
Schuyler	2140	1532	35
Tioga	2847	2855	—
Tompkins	1992	3529	685
Total	9788	10131	670

Wells over Arnot, 343.

XXVIII.	Br'ley.	Irvine.	Den'n.
Livingston	2269	3242	683
Steuben	4299	6140	968
Total	6568	9382	1651

Irvine's maj., 1163.

XXIX.	Trimmer.	Ely.	Angle.
Monroe	5114	7267	1393

Ely's maj., 769.

XXX.	Skinner.	Frank.	Black.
Allegany	1958	4337	950
Genesee	1401	2789	635
Wyoming	1996	2791	679
Total	5355	9917	2264

Frank's maj., 2298.

XXXI.	Trott.	Burr's.	White.
Niagara	2200	3377	1256
Orleans	1176	2716	876
Total	3376	6093	2132

Burrough's maj., 585.

XXXII.	Hatch.	†Spaulding.
Erie	7539	12427

Spaulding's maj., 4888.

XXXIII.	Jenks.	F'ton.	J'ns'n.
Cattaraugus	2681	4354	516
Chautauque	2030	5664	1370
Total	4711	10018	1886

*Except Brooklyn, 16 wards.
†United opposition of Americans, Republicans, Whigs and others.

The vote of Herkimer, Tioga and Cortland Counties for "Member of Congress," was thrown out by the State Canvassers, on account of informality, but without changing the result of the election.

The population of the state in 1855 was 3,466,118; in 1850 it was 3,097,394.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the state in 1857 was $1,433,309,713; total taxation, $15,166,309 62; school tax, $1,074,982.

There were in October, 1857, 279 banks in this state, having an aggregate capital of $99,680,237, the total amount of circulation being $28,363,400.

STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR 1859.

Gov., ED. D. MORGAN, R., salary $4.000 per an.
Lt. Gov., ROBT. CAMPBELL, R., $6 for ea. days at.
Sec. State, GIDEON J. TUCKER, D. $2,500 per an.
Dep. Sec. St., SAML. W. MORTON, D. 1,500 "
Compt. SANFORD E. CHURCH, D. 2,500 "
Treas. ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, D. 1,500 "
Atty. Gen. LYMAN TREMAIN, D. 2,000 "
St. En. & Sur. VAN R. RICHMOND, D. 2,500 "
Canal Aud. NAT. S. BENTON, A. 2,500 "
Bank Supt. JAS. M. COOK, R. 2,500 "
Sup. Pub. Ins. H. H VAN DYCK, R. 2,500 "

Canal Com. { CHAS. H. SHERRILL, R. to hold 1 year. JOHN M. JAYCOX, D. " 2 years. HIRAM GARDNER, R. " 3 years.
Inspect. St. Pri. { WESLEY BAILEY, R. " 1 year. WM. E. RHODES, D. " 2 years. J. S. EVEREST, R. " 3 years.
Canal Board { Lieut. Gov. Campbell, R. Sec. of State, Tucker, D. Comptroller, Church, D. Treasurer, Vanderpoel, D. Att. Gen., Tremain, D. St. En. & Sur., Richmond, D. and

Canal Commissioners, Sherrill, R., Jaycox, D., Gardner, R.

R., Republicans; D., Democrats; A., Americans.

SENATE.

Joshua B. Smith ....D
Samuel Sloan .....D
Francis B. Spinola ....D
John C. Mather .....D
Smith Ely, Jr.....D
Richard Schell.....D
John Doherty.....D
Benjamin Brandreth...D
Osmer B. Wheeler....A
George W. Pratt.....D
Henry C. Wetmore....A
John D. Willard.....D
George Y. Johnson...A
Edward I. Burhans...D
George G. Scott.....D
Ralph A. Loveland....R
Wm. A. Wheeler.....R
Joseph A. Willard....R
Alrick A. Hubbell.....R
Addison H. Laflin....R
Cheney Ames.....R
James Noxon .....R
John J. Foote.....R
Lyman Truman.....R
A. B. Williams.....R
Truman Boardman....R
Alex. T. Diven.....R
John E. Paterson.....R
Horatio J. Stow, Ind..R
John B. Halstead.....R
Erastus S. Prosser.....R
John P. Darling.....R

Republicans, "R." 17; Democrats, "D." 12; Americans, "A." 3.

ASSEMBLY.

In the following table the names of Assemblymen from the various counties stand in the numerical order of their respective districts.

ALBANY CO.

Henry Creble.....D
Morgan L. Filkins....R
Wm. A. Young....Ind. D
Lorenzo D. Collins....R

ALLEGANY CO.

Alfred Lockhart.....R
William Cobb.....R

BROOME CO.

Osborne E. Bump.....R

CATTARAUGUS CO.

Marsena Baker. .....R
William Buffington, jr. R

CAYUGA CO.

William W. Payne.....R
Chauncey M. Abbott..R

CHAUTAUQUE CO.

Henry Bliss .....R
Sidney E. Palmer.....R

CHEMUNG CO.

Peter Wintermute .....R

CHENANGO CO.

Grant B. Palmer.....D
Judson L. Grant.....R

CLINTON CO.

Lewis M. Pierce.....R

COLUMBIA CO.

Henry P. Hermance...D
J. G. Van Valkenbu'h R

CORTLAND CO.

Arthur Holmes.....R

DELAWARE CO.

Barna R. Johnson.....R
Samuel A. Law.....A

DUTCHESS CO.

James Mackin.....R
Samuel J. Farnum ...R

ERIE CO.

Daniel Brown.....R
H. B. Miller.....R
John S. King.....R
Wilson Rogers.....R

ESSEX CO.

Monroe Hall.....R

FRANKLIN CO.

Martin L. Parlin.....R

FULTON AND HAMILTON CO'S.

Henry W. Spencer....R

GENESEE CO.

Elbridge G. Moulton....R

GREENE CO.

Aug. R. Macomber... D

HERKIMER CO.

Solomon Graves.....R
Lester Greene.....R

JEFFERSON CO.

Russell Weaver.....R
Patrick S. Stewart.....R
Firman Fisk.....R

KINGS CO.

Joseph Wilson .....D
Marcus D. Moore .....R
Harmanus B. Duryea R
Thomas A. Gardner...D
Lucius C. Andrus....R
Abraham Messerole, jr. R
Franklin Tuthill.....R

LEWIS CO.

Lyman R. Lyon.....R

LIVINGSTON CO.

Samuel L. Fuller.....R
John Wiley.....R

MADISON CO.

Simeon Ryder.....R
Noah M. Coburn.....R

MONROE CO.

Harrison A. Lyon ....R
Elias Pond.....R
Alphonso Perry.....R

MONTGOMERY CO.

Jeremiah Snell.....R

NEW-YORK CO.

Jacob L. Smith.....D
Michael Fitzgerald... D
Christian B. Woodruff D
William Grover .....D
John J. Shaw.....R
George A. Jeremiah...D
Fred. A. Conkling.....R
James J. Reilly.....D
Chas. S. Spencer.....R
John W. Chanler.....D
Noah A. Childs.....D
Theod. E. Tomlinson D
Peter Masterson.....D
George Opdyke.....R
Stephen S. Childs ... R
James C. Rutherford D
James McLeod .....D

NIAGARA CO.

James Sweeny.....R
Burt Van Horn .....R

ONEIDA CO.

Chas. M. Scholefield ...R
Edward Loomis.....R
Patrick C. Costello ... R
Didymus Thomas.....R

ONONDAGA CO.

Luke Ranney.....R
Henry W. Slocum....R
Orrin Aylworth .....R

ONTARIO CO.

Ulysses Warner .....D
Shotwe'l Powell.....R

ORANGE CO.

James H. Mallory .....D
Joseph Davis.....R

ORLEANS CO.

Almanzor Hutchinson R

OSWEGO CO.

DeWitt C. Littlejohn R
Beman Brockway.....R
James J. Coit.....R

OTSEGO CO.

Geo. F. Longenhelt....R
David B. St. John.....R

PUTNAM CO.

Edwin A. Pelton.....R

QUEEN'S CO.

Edward A. Lawrence..D
Robert L. Meeks.....R

RENSSELAER CO.

Thomas Coleman .....R
Henry B. Clark .....R
Anson Bingham.....R

RICHMOND CO.

Robert Christie.....D

ROCKLAND CO.

Wesley J. Weiant .....D

ST. LAWRENCE CO.

Harlow Godard.....R
Wm. Briggs,.....R
Oscar F. Shepard.....R

SARATOGA CO.

Chauncey Boughton...R
Geoge S. Batcheller R

SCHENECTADY CO.

Chas. Thomas .....R

SCHOHARIE CO.

W. C. Lamont.....D

SCHUYLER CO.

Isaac D. Mekeel.....R

SENECA CO.

J. P. Chamberlain....R

STEUBEN CO.

Abel Eveland.....R
Wickham R. Crocker R
John T. Plato.....R

SUFFOLK CO.

Benj. F. Wiggins.....R
Rich. J. Cornelius ....D

SULLIVAN CO.

Gideon E. Bushnell ...D

TIOGA CO.

David Earll .....R

TOMPKINS CO.

Wm. Woodbury .....R

ULSTER CO.

Edmund Suydam.....D
Albert Carpenter.....R
Abram. D. Ladue.....R

WARREN CO.

Elisha Pendell.....R

WAYNE CO.

H. K. Graves.....R
J. A. Laing .....R

WASHINGTON CO.

Andrew Thompson ... R
James M. Northrup....R

WESTCHESTER CO.

Aug. Van Cortlandt...D
James S. See.....R
Gaylord B. Hubbell...R

WYOMING CO.

Elias C. Holt.....R

YATES CO.

Daniel Morris .....R

Democrats, "D," 29; Opposition of all sorts, "R.," and including one straight American, "A," 99.

Among the opposition are also several Americans who were elected on union tickets, by the joint vote of Republicans and Americans; and also a number of Republicans elected by the same union of opposition to the Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Sup. Judge. Dem. Porter.	Op. Read.	Canal Commis. Dem. Frost.	Op. Frazer.
Adams	2246	2220	2250	2217
Allegheny	1508	10057	6573	9937
Armstrong	2003	2368	1993	2361
Beaver	1152	1861	1137	1870
Bedford	2007	1811	2008	1831
Berks	9654	5024	9724	5040
Blair	1679	2714	1677	2696
Bradford	1096	4632	385	4632
Bucks	5171	5205	5164	5189
Butler	1984	2534	1972	2527
Cambria	2100	1671	2161	1651
Carbon	1263	1467	1255	1400
Centre	2060	2364	2081	2379
Chester	4742	7371	4749	7371
Clarion	2185	1366	2142	1277
Clearfield	1514	996	1492	964
Clinton	1367	1240	1362	1239
Columbia	1992	1458	1900	1430
Crawford	2114	3070	2024	3109
Cumberland	2811	2501	2830	2498
Dauphin	2185	3344	2302	3204
Delaware	1604	2818	1646	2780
Elk	519	353	504	340
Erie	1921	3233	1529	3187
Fayette	2527	2205	2454	2117
Forrest	70	77	52	84
Franklin	3026	3385	3085	3381
Fulton	730	565	723	575
Greene	1941	842	1777	846
Huntingdon	1300	2079	1290	2075
Indiana	1440	3027	1416	2999
Jefferson	1153	1257	1121	1238
Juniata	1215	1216	1204	1179
Lancaster	6066	9925	6099	9843
Lawrence	601	1923	584	1867
Lebanon	1508	2657	1509	2678
Lehigh	3102	2917	3125	2908
Luzerne	4496	4747	4447	4656
Lycoming	2299	2223	2266	2225
McKean	546	773	555	761
Mercer	2120	2825	2118	2814
Mifflin	1122	1466	1198	1391
Monroe	1424	599	1395	511
Montgomery	5525	5576	5629	5586
Montour	770	815	744	806
Northampton	3041	2225	3035	2220
Northumberland	2450	1634	2281	1599
Perry	1628	1791	1634	1794
Philadelphia	26867	33395	27589	33094
Pike	497	176	498	170
Potter	498	983	480	974
Schuylkill	5494	5703	5483	5708
Somerset	1585	2475	1582	2477
Snyder	1055	1402	1055	1402
Sullivan	488	307	495	281
Susquehanna	1954	3121	1953	3103
Tioga	1449	3084	1415	3064
Union	748	1285	787	1293
Venango	1743	1902	1737	1889
Warren	1097	1605	1064	1583
Washington	3677	3906	3509	3919
Wayne	2121	1763	2130	1809
Westmoreland	4456	3783	4442	3784
Wyoming	951	844	958	815
York	4529	3942	4550	3973
Total	171096	198119	171336	196620

Read's majority over Porter..... 27023
Frazer's majority over Frost..... 25284
Total vote for Supreme Judge, 1858.....369215
Total vote for Governor, 1857.....363197

Increase in 1858..... 6018

CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1857.

Republicans. Democrats.
Millward, 143898; Strickland, 186906;
Americans—Linderman, 26631.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1857.

Lewis, 142626; Thompson, 187023; Broom, 27240.
Veech, 142377; Strong, 186823; Brady, 26959.

Counties.	Governor, 1857. Dem. Pack'r.	Rep. Wilm.	Am. Hazt.	President, 1856. Dem. Buch.	Rep. Frem.	Am. Fill.
Adams	2363	1900	58	2637	1120	1249
Allegheny	6610	7687	856	9062	13671	1488
Armstrong	2409	2106	111	2680	2963	188
Beaver	1557	1999	20	1905	2658	236
Bedford	2338	1568	398	2458	306	1936
Berks	8722	2750	874	11272	1037	3586
Blair	1819	1450	569	2069	445	2450
Bradford	2082	5642	6	2314	6938	101
Bucks	5747	4801	101	6517	5048	761
Butler	2361	2831	53	2648	3401	67
Cambria	2379	1042	165	2987	804	968
Carbon	1557	672	153	1866	692	465
Centre	2663	2145	35	2895	390	1952
Chester	5388	5269	424	6333	5308	1448
Clarion	2152	987	23	2760	788	950
Clearfield	1459	725	235	1978	718	604
Clinton	1464	1083	18	1485	618	682
Columbia	2410	1144	30	2889	1239	219
Crawford	2576	3514	0	3391	5360	45
Cumberland	3078	2466	58	2427	1472	1579
Dauphin	3109	2656	600	3094	1615	2439
Delaware	1598	1614	609	2005	1590	1010
Elk	502	276	3	575	275	52
Erie	1995	3306	143	2584	5156	289
Fayette	3104	2520	80	3554	2089	1174
Forrest	65	79	0	New county.		
Franklin	3186	3058	91	3469	2446	1233
Fulton	817	570	9	970	142	566
Greene	2034	1000	8	2747	1321	286
Huntingdon	1749	1678	248	2164	926	1645
Indiana	1437	2650	0	1762	3612	263
Jefferson	1268	1125	54	1463	1063	615
Juniata	1108	1035	20	1365	480	747
Lancaster	6486	7690	1236	8731	6608	4592
Lawrence	993	1992	50	1220	3065	96
Lebanon	1980	2664	182	2511	2414	437
Lehigh	3805	2957	9	4426	3237	122
Luzerne	5268	3536	214	6791	4850	868
Lycoming	2824	1684	347	3324	934	1770
McKean	496	565	7	526	812	47
Mercer	2539	2928	49	2609	3686	118
Mifflin	1532	1217	104	1491	216	1050
Monroe	2254	504	5	2275	560	69
Montgomery	5448	2608	1386	7134	2845	2265
Montour	1080	568	71	1271	666	149
Northampt'n	4067	1111	1010	5260	1168	1838
N'umberland	2821	974	490	3059	566	1340
Perry	1965	1564	161	2135	521	1407
Philadelph.	27749	10001	14335	38222	7993	24084
Pike	758	190	13	862	270	15
Potter	495	957	4	667	1264	6
Schuylkill	5980	3079	681	7035	2188	2682
Somerset	1741	2277	5	1763	1458	1405
Snyder	999	689	81	1255	443	1064
Susquehanna	2419	3224	8	2548	3861	51
Sullivan	494	265	0	538	309	48
Tioga	1193	3284	0	1386	4541	27
Union	971	1275	162	1092	1429	186
Venango	1900	1790	2	2157	2041	72
Warren	899	1369	9	1231	2091	49
Washington	3752	3614	142	4288	4237	265
Wayne	1992	1691	50	2331	2259	113
Westmorel'd	4361	3448	24	5172	4091	299
Wyoming	1226	995	12	1171	1138	74
York	5314	1778	1332	6876	511	4301
Total	188887	146136	28132	230772	147963	82202

Packer over Wilmot, 42751, over all, 14619; Buchanan over Fremont, 82809; over all, 607.

Counties. I. Dist. Wards.	CONGRESSIONAL. Dem. Florence.	A. L. Dem. Nebinger.	Rep, Ryan.	American. Sprogel.
1	1431	546	1527	2
2	1414	951	1481	5
3	1027	354	878	14
4	1387	366	720	2
5	449	58	312	1
7	1115	167	1574	52
Total	6823	2442	6492	74

Maj. for Florence.....331

II. DIST.

Wards.	Geo. H. Martin. Dem.	E. Joy Morris. Op.
5	637	613
6	817	926
8	878	1134
9	896	1162
10	802	1818
Total	4030	5653

Morris's majority.....1623

III. DIST.

Wards.	J. Landy.	J. P. Verree.
11	872	987
12	831	1132
16	1126	1284
17	1336	934
18	973	1667
19	696	973
	5834	6977

Verree's majority 1091, Reed, American, having received 52 votes.

IV. DIST.

Wards.	H. M. Phillips.	W. Millward.
13	846	1691
14	864	1940
15	1328	1976
19	750	506
20	1129	1820
21	320	240
23	405	316
24	978	1091
	6451	9749

Millward's majority 3298, Broom, American, having received 253 votes.

V. DIST.

Wards.	Owen Jones.	John Wood.
21	669	923
22	777	1543
23	768	1203
Montgomery County	5004	6032
	7209	9701

Wood's majority.....2492

VI. DIST.

	C. D. Manley.	J. M. Broomall.
Chester	4021	2388
Delaware	1164	2288
	5185	4676

John Hickman, a bolter, received 8786 votes, and was elected. Hickman's majority over Manley 1601. Hickman's majority over Broomall 2110.

VII. DIST.

	Stokes L. Roberts.	H. C. Longnecker.
Bucks	5122	5235
Lehigh	2954	3089
	8076	8324

Longnecker's majority..248

VIII. DIST.

	J. Glancy Jones.	John Swartz.
Berks	7302	7321
		7302

Swartz's majority 19

IX. DIST.

	Jas. M. Hopkins.	Thad. Stevens.
Lancaster	6341	9513
		6341

Stevens's majority.....3172

X. DIST.

	Jacob Weidle.	Jno. W. Killinger.
Dauphin	2231	3255
Lebanon	1430	2712
Union	787	1318
Snyder	1034	1452
L. Mahonoy, North co.	27	160
	5589	8897

Killinger's majority... 3308

XI. DIST.

	Dewart. Dem.	Campbell. Op.
Schuylkill	2562	5551
Northumberland	1825	1602
	4387	7153

Joseph W. Cake, a bolter, received 3614. Campbell over Dewart 2767, over Cake 3539.

XII. DIST.

	Jno. McReynolds.	Geo. W. Scranton.
Columbia	1442	1907
Montour	584	990
Luzerne	3262	6193
Wyoming	898	933
	6186	10023

Scranton's majority....3837

XIII. DIST.

	W. H. Dimmick.	D. K. Shoemkr.
Northampton	2992	2275
Monroe	1261	783
Carbon	1126	1538
Wayne	2139	1791
Pike	491	179
	8009	6566

Dimmick's majority....1443

XIV. DIST.

	Joel Parkhurst.	Galusha Grow.
Bradford	920	4774
Susquehanna	1859	3180
Tioga	580	3211
	3359	11165

M. H. C. Vale, Democrat, received 209 votes in Tioga co. Grow's majority 7806.

XV. DIST.

	Allison White.	Jas. T. Hale.
Centre	1911	2551
Clinton	1294	1370
Lycoming	2028	2484
Mifflin	1139	1471
Sullivan	489	314
Potter	488	1048
	7349	9238

Hale's majority 1889

XVI. DIST.

	Henry L. Fisher.	Benj. F. Junkin.
Cumberland	2768	2560
Perry	1483	1948
York	4349	4138
	8600	8646

Junkin's majority..... 46

XVII. DIST.

	Wilson Reilly.	Ed. M'Pherson.
Adams	2169	2295
Franklin	3060	3384
Fulton	713	575
Bedford	1974	1859
Juniata	1165	1236
	9081	9348

M'Pherson's majority..267

XVIII. DIST.

	Cyrus L. Pershing.	S. Steele Blair.
Somerset	1578	2501
Blair	1567	2798
Huntingdon	1161	2115
Cambria	2273	1700
	6679	9114

Blair's majority.....2435

XIX. DIST.

	Henry D. Foster.	John Covode.
Westmoreland	4629	3797
Armstrong	2001	2425
Indiana	1535	3035
	8165	9257

Covode's majority.....1092

XX. Dist.	Wm. Montgomery.	Jon. Knight.
Washington	3799	3792
Fayette	3299	1275
Green	2156	731
	9254	5798

Montgomery's majority 3456.

XXI. Dist.	And. Burke.	J. Ken. Morehead.
Allegheny	4879	6539
		4879
Morehead's majority		1660

XXII. Dist.	John Birmingham.	M'Knight.
Allegheny	217	2935
Butler	285	2503
	502	5438

Thos. Williams, the anti-tax candidate, received 3903 votes. M'Knight over Williams 1535; over Birmingham 4936.

XXIII. Dist.	Jno. N. McGuffin.	Wm. Stewart.
Beaver	1126	1871
Lawrence	615	1951
Mercer	2036	2899
	3777	6721

Stewart's majority.....2944

XXIV. Dist.	James L. Gillis.	Chapin Hall.
Clarion	2019	1558
Clearfield	1445	1028
Elk	479	395
Forrest		
Jefferson	1049	1371
M'Kean	479	835
Venango	1671	1953
Warren	969	1765
	8101	8905

Hall's majority.....794

No returns were received from Forrest county, the return judges failing to meet the judges of the other counties of the district. The vote was very small, and about evenly divided between the two candidates.

XXV. Dist.	Jas. C. Marshall.	Elijah Babbitt.
Crawford	2033	3140
Erie	2080	3220
	4113	6360

Babbitt's majority.....2247

RECAPITULATION.

American-Republicans elected	20
Anti-Lecompton men	3
Democrats	2

POPULAR VOTE BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

District.	Democrats.	Am.-Repub.	Anti-Lec. Dem.
1	6823	6492	2442
2	4030	5653	
3	5834	6977	
4	6451	9749	
5	7209	9701	
6	5185	4676	6786
7	8076	8324	
8	7306		7321
9	6341	9513	
10	5589	8897	
11	4387	7153	3614
12	6186	10023	
13	8009	6566	
14	3359	11165	
15	7349	9238	
16	8600	8646	
17	9081	9348	
18	6679	9114	
19	8165	9247	
20	9254	5798	
21	4879	6539	
22	4405	5438	
23	3777	6721	
24	8111	8905	
25	4113	6360	
Total	159198	190243	20163

Am.-Republican majority over Democrats 31045
Add Anti-Lecompton vote.....20163

Majority against Lecompton.....51208

STATE SENATORS.

	Dem.	Repub.
Holding over	12	9
Elected 1858	5	7
	17	16

Democratic majority 1

REPRESENTATIVES.

American Republicans	67
Democrats	33
Majority	34

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.....Wm. F. Packer, Dem.
Sec. of Commonwealth..Wm. M. Hiester.
Dept. Secretary.....Henry L. Dieffenbach.
Attorney General.....John C. Knox.
State Treasurer.....Henry S. McGraw.
Auditor General.....Jacob Fry, jr.
Surveyor General.....John Rowe.
Sup. Com. Schools....Henry C. Hickock.

Amendments to the constitution were adopted by large majorities in 1857, prohibiting the Legislature from contracting any debt beyond $750,000, except to repel invasion or suppress insurrection; and from lending the State's credit to any individual or corporation; and also from dividing counties without the assent of the voters of such counties; and providing for the apportionment of representatives throughout the State, and the division of the city of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative districts; besides giving power to the Legislature to annul charters of incorporation when deemed injurious to citizens' rights, etc., etc.

NEW JERSEY.

CONGRESSIONAL. GOVERNOR 1856.

Counties. I. Dist.	Dem. Walker.	Rep. Nixon.	Am. Jones.	Dem. Alexander.	Rep. Newell.
Atlantic	529	788	148	710	677
Cape May	1150	1630	1756	336	673
Cumberland	233	499	411	1584	1847
Camden	1193	1961	415	1813	2863
Salem	795	1385	702	1764	1952
Gloucester	1442	2130	307	1012	1992
	5,342	8,393	3,749	7,199	10,004

Whole number of votes in the District, 17,611; rejected, 60. Nixon over Walker 3051; Nixon over Jones 4644.

II. Dist.	Dem. Wall.	Rep. Stratton.		
Burlington	2963	4847	3714	4663
Mercer	2675	3219	2916	3152
Monmouth	2679	2196	3234	2900
Ocean	450	1209	531	1322
	8,767	11,471	10,395	12,037

Whole number of votes in the District, 20,358; rejected ballots, 91. Stratton over Wall 2704.

III. Dist.	Adrain.	Patterson.		
Hunterdon	2527	2947	3411	2547
Warren	2410	2118	2527	1997
Somerset	1529	1707	1881	1958
Middlesex	3247	2483	2925	3139
	9,713	9,255	10,744	9,641

Whole number of votes in the District, 19,107; rejected ballots, 71. Adrain over Patterson 458.

IV. Dist.	Riggs.	Huyler.		
Sussex	2789	2111	1599	1579
Morris	3050	2644	3062	2961
Passaic	2112	1881	1766	2213
Bergen	886	1516	3096	1165
	8,837	8,154	9,523	7,918

Whole number of votes in the District, 17,181; rejected ballots, 78. Riggs over Huyler 683.

V. DIST.

	Wortendyke.	Pennington.		
Essex.....	5683	7479	7602	8437
Hudson.....	2858	2657	2783	2766
Union	1441	1505.....	New Co.	
	9,982	11,641	10,885	11,253

Whole number of votes in the District, 21,805; rejected ballots, 65. Pennington over Wortendyke 1659.

Mr. Adrain and Mr. Riggs are Anti-Lecompton Democrats, supported by the opposition voters.

Whole number of votes cast, 96,065. The number of ballots rejected was 367.

The following is a summary of the votes in the Districts for Congressmen:

	Opp.	Dem.	Am.
1st District,.....	8393	5342	3749
2d "	11471	8767	
3d "	9713	9255	
4th "	8837	8154	
5th "	11641	9982	
Total.....	50,055	41,500	3,749

Opposition and American majority, 12,294. The vote for Governor in 1856 was 99,449; Newell's majority 2,657.

For President in 1856 the total vote was 100,153, of which

Buchanan had..... 47,810
Fremont..... 28,229
Fillmore..... 24,114

Buchanan over Freemont, 19,581; over Fillmore, 23,696. Freemont over Fillmore, 4,115.

STATE OFFICERS.

William A. Newell, *Governor.*
Thomas S. Allison, *Secretary of State.*
William M. Babbitt, *Clerk in Chancery.*
Charles P. Smith, *Clerk Supreme Court.*
Rescarrick M. Smith, *Treasurer.*
William L. Dayton, *Attorney General.*
Benjamin Williamson, *Chancellor.*

JUDGES SUPREME COURT.

Henry W. Green, *Chief Justice.*
Stacy G. Potts, *Associate Justice.*
Daniel Haines, do
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, do
Elias B. D. Ogden, do
Peter Vredenburgh, do

JUDGES, COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

John M. Cornelison, Caleb H. Valentine, Joseph L. Risley, William N. Wood, Joshua Swain, Joseph Combs.

MARYLAND.

Maryland held no State or Congressional election in 1858. The following shows the state of parties in the two previous years:

CONGRESS, 1857.	GOVERNOR, 1857.		PRESIDENT, 1856.	
Counties.	Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.
I. DIST.	Stewart.	Townsend.	Groome.	Hicks.
Caroline...	739	729.....		757...
Dorchester.	1117	1127.....		1303...
Qu'n Anne's	855	837.....		839...
Somerset...	1364	1414.....		1481...
Talbot	953	700.....		727...
Worcester..	1311	1356.....		1281...
Total.....	6339	6163....		6388...

Buch. 743 979 741 1321 910 1428 6122

Fil. 638 1292 904 1593 749 1224 6400

Stewart's majority 176; Hicks' do., 231; Fill. do., 278.

II. DIST.	McHenry.	Ricaud.				
Balt. Co. (part)	1661..	1646	3106..	3062	3155..	3504
Carroll.....	2167..	2416	2249..	2315	2099..	2346
Cecil.....	1861..	1874	1956..	1865	1845..	1884
Harford.....	1523..	1894	1537..	1945	1405..	2074
Kent.....	723..	871	709..	794	550..	833
Total.....	7935	8701	9557	9981	9054	10641

Ricaud's majority, 766; Hicks' do., 424; Fill. do., 1587.

III. DIST.	Wythe.	Harris.				
Balt. Cy...	4075.....	7306	8211..	17850	9882..	16900
Balt. Co...	1380.....	1455				
Total....	5455	8761	8211	17850	9882	16900

Harris' majority, 3306. Hicks' do., 9639. Fillmore, do. 7018.

IV. DIST.	Brooks.	Davis.
	3979	10515

Davis' majority, 6539.

V. DIST.	Kunkel.	Hoffman.				
Allegany...	2236.....	1833.....	2299...	1774...	2248..	1938
Frederick...	3448....	3625.....	3451...	3634...	3304..	3724
Washington.	2692....	2750.....	2708...	2735...	2670..	2717
Total...	8376....	8208....	8458...	8143..	8222...	8379

Kunkel's majority, 168. Groome's do., 315. Fillmore's do., 157.

VI. DIST.	Bowie.	Blackiston.				
Anne Ar'ndel....	1041..	1015..	1053..	1000..	927..	1043
Calvert.....	..	25..	401..	419..	356..	401
Charles.....	....	750..	415..	764..	426..	758..
Howard.....		732..	799..	729..	807..	6[illegible]..
Montgomery....		1201..	1115..	1224..	1128..	1126..
Pr. George's.		1046..	677..	1040..	705..	983..
St. Mary's.....		965..	407..	1088..	294..	1052..
Total.....		5735..	4453	6299	4779	5835

461 1208 899 881 247 5140

Bowie's majority 1282. Groome's do., 1520. Buch. do., 695.

Total vote of the State....47141 38682..47460 39115

Maj. for Hicks, 8459. Do. for Fillmore, 8345.

A part of Baltimore county is in the second district; the third district is composed of a part of Baltimore city and Baltimore county, and the fourth district also contains a part of Baltimore city.

In the gubernatorial and Presidential elections, that part of Baltimore county which is in the third district, and that part of Baltimore city which composes the fourth district, were in the first district.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....Americans...15 Democrats..... 7
HOUSE.....Americans...44 Democrats..... 29

STATE OFFICERS.

Thomas Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester, *Governor.*
James R. Partridge, of Baltimore city, *Secty. of State.*
John Carroll Legrand, of Balt. city, } *Judges of the Court of Appeals.*
John Bowers Eccleston, of Kent, }
William H. Tuck, of Prince George, }
James L. Bartol, of Baltimore, }
Wm. A. Spencer, Annapolis, *Clerk.*

DELAWARE.

William Burton, Democrat, was elected Governor, and all the other democratic candidates for State Officers, and the Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress by handsome majorities at the election held on the 2d Tuesday in November, 1858.

The vote for President in 1856, was as follows:

Counties.	Dem. Buchanan.	Am. Fillmore.	Rep. Fremont.
Newcastle.....	3576.....	2625.....	306
Kent.....	2083.....	1530	
Sussex.....	2344.....	2020	
Total.....	8003.....	6175.....	306

Buchanan's majority,.....1,522.

VIRGINIA.

	CONGRESS, 1857.	PRESIDENT, 1856.	
I. DIST.		Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
		4200.....	4158

Buchanan's majority, 42.

II. DIST.		
	5117.....	3741

Buchanan's majority, 1376. Millson, democrat, had no opposition for Congress.

III. DIST.

Dem. Caskie.	Am. Crane.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
5148	2931	5443	4105

Caskie's majority, 2217. Buchanan's majority, 1338.

IV. DIST.

Collier.	Goode.	Buch.	Fill.
3579	1132	4995	2358

Goode's majority, 2447. Buchanan's majority 2637.

V. DIST.

Buch.	Fill.
6117	2248

Bocock, Democrat, had ne opposition. Buchanan's majority, 1869.

VI. DIST.

Powell.	Buch.	Fill.
	5202	3731

Powell, Democrat, had no opposition. Buchanan's majority, 1461.

VII. DIST.

Snowdon.	Smith.	Buch.	Fill.
5332	3941	6002	4618

Smith's majority, 1391. Buchanan's majority, 1384.

VIII. DIST.

Falkner.	Lucas.	Buch.	Fill.
6631	4516	7645	6071

Faulkner's majority, 2115. Buchanan's majority, 1574.

IX. DIST.

Letcher.	Buch.	Fill.
	9569	5366

Letcher, democrat, had no opposition.
Buchanan's majority, 4203.

X. DIST.

Clemens.	Dunnington.	Buch.	Fill.
7074	2821	9824	5713

Clemen's majority, 4253. Buchanan's majority, 4111.

XI. DIST.

Jenkins.	Carlisle.	Buch.	Fill.
7758	6653	9800	7427

Jenkin's majority, 1105.
Buchanan's majority, 2373.

XII. DIST.

Edmondson.	Buch.	Fill.
	7999	5188

Edmondson, democrat, had no opposition.
Buchanan's majority, 2811.

XIII. DIST.

Hopkins.	Martin.	Buch.	Fill
5318	5249	7793	3576

Hopkin's majority, 69; Buchanan's majority, 4217. Total for Buchanan, 89706. Do. do. Fillmore. 60310. Total vote of the State, 150,016.

Legislature, then as now, democratic.
Members of the Senate..... 50
Members of the House of Delegates..... 152

The vote for Governor in 1855, was as follows:
Henry A Wise, democrat,..... 83275
Thos. S. Flournoy, American,..... 73354
Wise's majority..... 9921

Elisha W. McComas, was elected Lieutenant Governor at the same time, by a majority of 11346 over Jas. W. H. Beale, American.

The following are the names of the present

STATE OFFICERS.

Henry A. Wise, *Governor.*
Wm L. Jackson. *Lieutenant Governor.*
J. Randolph Tucker, *Attorney General.*
Geo. W. Munford, *Secty. of the Commonwealth.*
John S. Calvert, *Treasurer.*

No election of importance took place in 1858.

State officers and members of Congress are to be elected on the 4th of May, 1859.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESS, 1857.		PRESIDENT, 1856.	
Dem.	Am.	Dem.	Am.

I. DIST.

Shaw.	Smith.	Buch.	Fill.
5293	5255	4934	4810

Shaw's majority, 38. Buchanan's majority, 124.

II. DIST.

Ruffin.	Scat'g.	Buch.	Fill.
6040	616	7007	3771

Ruffin's majority, 5424. Buchanan's majority, 3236.

III. DIST.

Winslow.	Scat'g.	Buch.	Fill.
6338	1487	7032	3848

Winslow's majority, 4851. Buchanan's majority, 3184.

IV. DIST.

Branch.	Scat'g.	Buch.	Fill.
7375	1102	7101	3305

Branch's majority, 6273. Buchanan's majority, 3796.

V. DIST.

Williams.	Gilmer.	Buch.	Fill.
4845	5692	4235	5305

Gilmer's majority, 847. Fillmore's majority, 1070.

VI. DIST.

Scales.	Puryear.	Buch.	Fill.
7679	6950	5951	6139

Scale's majority, 729; Fillimore s majority, 188.

VII. DIST.

Craige.	Scat'g.	Buch.	Fill.
6394	539	5809	4240

Craige's majority, 5855. Buchanan's majority, 1569.

VIII. DIST.

Clingman.	Scat'g.	Buch.	Fill.
8673	3779	6177	5468

Clingman's majority, 4914. Buchanan's majority, 709

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, by a handsome majority, abolishing the property qualification for voters.

At the election for Governor on the 2d Thursday of August, 1858, John W. Ellis, Democrat, received 56,423 votes, and R. K. McRae, American, 40,036. Ellis' majority 16,393.

STATE OFFICERS.

John W. Ellis, *Governor.*
Rufus H. Page, *Secretary of State.*
Daniel W. Courts, *Treasurer*
Curtis H. Brogden, *Comptroller.*

On the 23d of November, 1858, the Legislature elected Governor Bragg U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, and Thos. L. Clingman Senator for two years from the 4th of March, 1859, in place of Senator Biggs appointed Judge by the Governor.

The Legislature is decidedly Democratic.

The Governor's message to the Legislature in 1858, represents the debt of the State to be $7,821,923, of which $200,000 falls due during the present year, and $500,000 January 1st, 1860, which he recommends should be paid by the issue of long bonds which would command a ready sale at par or above par.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Constitution of South Carolina provides for the choice of Presidential Electors and principal State officers by the Legislature; but an election for members of Congress was held 1848, and resulted in returning the present members with tho exception of James L. Orr, of the 5th district, who declined a re-election. The candidates were both democrats; Ashmore received 7201 and Vernon 4921, leaving a majority for Ashmore of 2279.

The Legislature, which commenced its session on the 4th Monday of November, 1858, elected James Chesnut, Jr. U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Evans, whose term would have expired on the 4th of March; he was also elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1859. The contest was one of the most spirited and protracted ever witnessed in the Legislature, but on the 10th ballot Col. Chesnut received 92 votes; Ex-Gov. Adams.54; R. Barnwell Rhett, 4; Gen. McQueen, 2; Col. Dawkins, 1; Blank, 1. Total, 154. Necessary to an election, 78. Col. Chesnut having received a majority of 30, was declared elected. The vacancy had previously been filled by Hon. A. P. Hayne, appointed by Gov. Alston to serve until the election of a Senator to take his place.

STATE OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Gist, *Governor*, inaugurated Dec. 12, 1858.
Col. J. Patterson, *Secretary of State.*
Col. T. J. P ckens, *Comptroller General.*
H. G. harles, of Darlington, *Treasurer Upper Division.*
Wm. Laval, of Charleston, *Treasurer Lower Division.*
R. G. M. Dunavant, of Chester, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

The Comptroller General gives the following statement of the public debt proper, as taken from the books of his office at the close of the fiscal year, September 30th, 1858, viz :

Three Per Cent. State Stock	$66,602 77
Five Per Cent. State Stock	35,512 93
Five Per Cent. Bonds, (sterling,) Fire Loan	501,111 12
Six Per Cent. Stock, Fire Loan, 1838	739,516 14
Six Per Cent. Bonds, Blue Ridge Railroad	800,000 00
Six Per Cent. Bonds, New Capitol	500,000 00
Six Per Cent. Stock, New Capitol	550,000 00
	$3,192,742 96

The amount due for surplus revenue is not set down here among the items of the public debt proper; and as the General Government has passed through two wars, and borrowed money since it was divided among the States, without demanding payment, there is no probability that the State will ever be required to refund it. The amount is $1,051,422 09. In his message before retiring from office, Gov. Allston recommended a repeal of the usury laws and diminishing the number of banks when present charters expire.

GEORGIA.

CONGRESS, '57. GOVERNOR, '57. PRESIDENT, '56.

I DIST.

Dem. Seward.	Am. Bartow.	Dem. Brown.	Am. Hill.	Dem. Bach.	Am. Fill.
5870	5093	6496	5122	5756	3903

Gaulden, Independent Democrat, received 509 votes for Congress. Seward over Bartow, 776. Brown's majority, 1374. Buchanan's majority, 1854.

II DIST.

Crawford.	Elam.	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
8220	6365	7764	7239	7569	6514

Majorities—Crawford, 1855; Brown, 525; Buchanan, 1055.

III. DIST.

Bailey.	Trippe.	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
5423	5803	5540	6090	5713	5776

Majorities—Trippe, 380; Hill, 550; Fillmore, 65.

IV. DIST.

Gartrell.	Tidwell.	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
8005	6939	8331	7211	8516	6900

Majorities—Gartrell, 1069; Brown, 1120, Buchanan, 1616.

V. DIST.

Wright.	Hooper.*	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
9569	5990	10475	6552	10446	6183

VI. DIST.

Jackson.	Sim'ns.*	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
7751	5956	9339	5367	9247	4841

Majorities—Jackson, 1795; Brown, 3972; Buchanan, 4406.

VII. DIST.

L. Stephens.	Hill.	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
4525	4800	4646	5078	4428	4512

Majorities—J. Hill, 275; B. H. Hill, 432; Fillmore, 84.

VIII. DIST.

Stephens.	Miller.	Brown.	Hill.	Buch.	Fill.
5151	4096	5040	4230	4906	3809

Majorities—Stephens, 1055; Brown, 810; Buchanan, 1097.

Total—Governor, Brown, Dem., 57631, Hill, American, 46889. President, Buchanan, 56581; Fillmore, 42439.

*Hooper in the V. District, and Simmons in the VI. District, ran as Independent Democrats for Congress.

ALABAMA.

There was but little excitement in this State at the last election, which was for Governor and members of Congress. Andrew B. Moore, democrat, was elected Governor without opposition; and at the same time the democrats elected the entire delegation to Congress; the only close contest being in the third district, as follows :

Counties.	Dem. Dowdell.	Am. Judge.
Montgomery	1106	1256
Autauga	633	548
Tallapoosa	1649	1394
Chambers	1139	949
Macon	1041	1316
Russell	887	955
Total	6505	6418

Dowdell's majority, 87.

In the 1st district, James A. Stalworth, Dem., was elected over McCaskill, Am., by 2720 maj. In the other districts, the democratic candidates were elected without opposition.

The vote for President in 1856 was for

Buchanan	46639
Fillmore	28552
Buchanan's majority	18087

In 1858 the Legislature of Alabama passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to call a state Convention to take action in reference to the matter, if Congress failed to admit Kanzas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

LOUISIANA.

The vote for President in 1856, was as follows :

Buchanan	22169
Fillmore	20709

Buchanan's majority, 1460.

1857.	Dem.	Am.
Treasurer,	Hunter 20964	Walker 16425
Sup. Education,	Hamilton. 21182	Lacy 16744

The Legislature contains a democratic majority. The only election of consequence in the State in 1858 was the municipal election in New Orleans on the 7th ot June, which resulted in the choice of the American candidate by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the secret opposition of a vigilance committee, organized on the 4th, and which had overturned the city government, forced the Mayor to resign, and barricaded some of the streets in prosecuting its uncertain aims.

FLORIDA.

CONGRESS, 1858.

Counties.	Dem. Hawkins.	Am. Wescott.	Counties.	Dem. Hawkins.	Am. West.
Escambia	304	78	Duval	354	359
Santa Rosa	331	96	Nassau	237	65
Walton	200	127	St. Johns	180	68
Jackson	482	293	Orange	37	65
Washington	178	25	Volusia	30	71
Holmes	75	91	Putnam	127	89
Calhoun	85	53	Alachua	349	141
Franklin	220	11	Sumpter	27	50
Gadsden	411	244	Marion	254	192
Liberty	43	49	Levy	100	82
Leon	382	123	Hernando	99	148
Wakulla	105	42	Hillsborough	74	153
Jefferson	432	80	Manatee	45	15
Madison	317	278	Monroe	158	22
Taylor	75	147	Dade	12	00
Lafayette	70	139			
Hamilton	283	144	Total	6465	4070
Columbia	389	529			

Hawkins' majority. ....2,395.

Those classed as Americans are not all strictly so, but we have allowed the majority to rule in the classification.

The vote for President in 1856 was for

Buchanan.	Fillmore.
6358	4833

Buchanan's majority. ....1,525.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Democrats, 15. Opposition, 6.
The Senators from the 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th districts hold over,
HOUSE—Democrats, 35; Opposition, 10.
No returns from the county of Brevard for 1858.

TEXAS.

PRESIDENT, 1856.

	Dem.	Am.
I. DIST.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
	14,498	6,890

Buchanan's majority about 7,600.

II. DIST.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
	16,700	8,750

Buchanan's majority about 7,950.
From three counties we have no returns. Some of the other returns are incomplete.
The vote for Governor in 1857, was for
Runnels, Democrat.....33,619
Houston, American.....23,812
Runnels' majority.....9,807.
The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

No election took place in this State in 1858.
The vote for President in 1856 was for
Buchanan.....35665
Fillmore.....24409
Buchanan's majority.....11256

KENTUCKY.

	PRESIDENT, 1856.		GOVERNOR, 1855.	
Counties.	Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.	Dem. Clark.	Am. Morehead.
Adair	1033	452	942	431
Anderson	737	299	695	351
Allen	713	537	680	605
Boyle	362	676	356	695
Bracken*	....	.....	400	939
Bullett	761	545	431	600
Bourbon	601	957	535	994
Barren	232	561	1153	1510
Breckenridge	628	1008	407	1128
Boone	818	937	673	136
Breathett	502	112	493	915
Ballard	655	323	562	372
Bath	1028	642	1045	673
Butler	451	571	361	629
Campbell	1219	906	1166	956
Caldwell	607	463	548	436
Christian	1098	1080	848	1036
Clarke	418	946	330	955
Carrol	511	439	458	457
Casey	415	601	428	639
Clinton	522	261	549	286
Cumberland	335	635	324	582
Carter	287	298	628	354
Crittenden*	....	.....	594	450
Calloway	1209	206	980	165
Clay	369	421	476	308
Daviess	965	954	826	962
Edmondson	421	161	400	188
Estill	543	474	619	558
Franklin	794	883	764	946
Fayette	1006	1404	815	1439
Floyd	939	85	769	153
Fleming	848	949	715	1120
Fulton	460	340	335	198
Galiatin	404	433	290	450
Graves	1380	475	1231	538
Greenup	865	866	542	941
Grant*	....	.....	541	735
Grayson	651	477	599	523
Garrard	423	866	368	976
Greene	639	408	682	476
Hopkins	1133	857	1066	925
Henderson	767	865	657	881
Hardin	932	1226	586	1391
Hancock	407	425	351	418
Henry	1050	727	944	805
Harlan*	....	.....	232	398
Hart	816	509	791	589
Harrison	1095	965	866	1065
Hickman	631	244	512	173
Jessamine	553	614	505	165
Jefferson	2972	4972	2311	4416
Johnson	708	14	597	36
Kenton	1643	1246	1292	1278
Knox	271	588	336	562
Laru	489	546	391	584
Letcher*	....	.....	300	73
Laurel	365	408	441	373
Lincoln	459	796	469	878
Lewis	631	586	407	610
Lawrence	478	466	382	530
Logan	506	1613	386	1540
Livingston	372	457	293	493
Lyon	390	253	302	255
Muhlenburg	747	733	834	893
Madison	832	1097	810	1287
Montgomery	451	546	428	603
Mercer	1121	615	986	750
Marion*	1154	418	1172	433
Marshall	943	104	803	104
McCracken	505	660	391	648
Meade	402	714	333	786
Monroe	661	561	624	506
Morgan	1068	289	1040	379
Mason	994	1308	728	1355
McLean	476	404	251	258
Nicholas	709	666	699	759
Nelson	1041	793	1026	819
Owen	1579	554	1396	575
Oldham	528	387	405	931
Ohio	761	736	805	931
Owsley	401	335	478	319
Perry	295	173	256	126
Pulaski	1336	956	1283	1083
Pike	706	161	712	108
Pendleton	732	746	354	779
Powell	177	167	177	159
Rockcastle*	....	.....	218	416
Russell	429	448	375	499
Simpson	537	437	533	437
Shelby	773	1262	611	1320
Scott	1049	674	899	765
Spencer	434	391	429	438
Todd	573	722	554	667
Taylor	672	317	611	371
Trigg	459	581	728	504
Trimble	599	275	504	275
Union	....	.....	759	694
Woodford	420	672	357	682
Wayne	699	515	661	676
Warren	695	1354	630	1382
Whitley	338	572	376	485
Washington	1145	441	1120	467
Total	74642	67416	65413	69816

Buchanan's majority, 1860.
Fremont had 325 votes in the State.
The Legislature is Democratic.

STATE OFFICERS.

Charles S. Morehead (American,) *Governor.*
I. G. Hardy, *Lieut. Governor.*
Mason Brown, *Secretary of State.*
Rev. I. D. Matthews, *Supt. Public Instruction.*
John M. Harlan, *Adjutant General.*

* Irregularity of those counties marked with a star caused them to be thrown out. The votes thus lost amount to five or six thousand.

The vote for Clerk of the Court of Appeals was, Rankin R. Reville, Democrat, 68,294; George R. McKee, American, 55,199. Reville's maj., 13,095.

On the 5th of January, Lazarus W. Powell was elected by the Legislature of Kentucky U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, 1859. The vote stood: For Powell, 80; Garret Davis, 54; John B. Thompson, present Senator, 1.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Congress. Dem.	Am.	Gov. 1857. Dem.	Am.	Pres. 1856. Dem.	Am.
I. Dist.	Watkins.	Taylor.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Carter....	172	788...	195	756...	228	728
Cocke....	589	757...	583	752...	439	795
Greene...	1721	977....	1856	891....	1852	880
Hancock..	484	236 ..	497	212....	525	241
Hawkins.	1064	930....	1136	900...	1144	916
Jefferson..	844	1340....	746	1446....	567	1571
Johnson..	155	430....	189	404....	178	459
Sevier.....	351	701....	307	761...	164	921
Sullivan...	1201	486...	1292	484...	1477	548
Washing'n	1066	826....	1151	745....	1334	828
Total....	7647	7471	7952	7301	7908	7887

Majorities—Watkins, 176. Harris, 651. Buchanan, 21.

II. Dist.	Wallace.	May'rd.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Anderson .	350	691...	377	657....	348	649
Campbell..	523	394...	556	355....	434	345
Claiborne..	706	639....	783	537 ..	735	543
Fentress...	473	150....	477	133...	533	118
Grainger ..	708	1050...	713	1050....	736	1117
Knox.....	812	1996....	862	1951....	838	2551
Morgan...	255	176....	269	164...	263	162
Overton...	1354	263...	1356	263...	1505	322
Scott.....	179	206....	194	147...	224	156
Total..	5360	5565	5587	5257	5616	5963

Majorities—Maynard, 205; Harris, 330; Fillmore, 347.

III. Dist.	Smith.	Heisk'l.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Bledsoe ...	375	456....	391	437....	271	354
Blount	657	1073....	664	1074....	623	1246
Bradley...	1055	599....	1051	620....	1078	658
Kamilton..	890	959....	890	959....	1051	1064
Marion....	399	567...	435	546....	444	523
Meigs.....	531	100....	554	94...	635	125
Monroe....	928	815....	955	795...	1041	867
McMinn...	999	864....	1020	856...	1059	970
Polk	663	289...	682	283....	798	202
Rhea.....	362	243....	371	242....	448	311
Roane.....	803	835....	818	844....	829	1028
Total..	7662	6800	7831	6753	8277	7548

Majorities—Smith, 862; Harris, 1078; Buchanan, 729.

IV. Dist.	Savage.	Pick't.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Coffee.....	933	275....	943	293....	990	307
Cumberl'd.	—	—....	—	—...	261	243
De Kalb...	796	550...	811	558...	795	554
Grundy....	456	33...	470	32....	425	28
Jackson...	1128	1224...	1221	1212...	1180	1261
Macon....	439	471...	454	482...	526	559
Smith....	719	1473....	767	1487....	729	1596
Van Buren	200	85....	224	91....	265	103
Warren....	1085	311....	1136	327....	1130	411
White....	679	810....	740	812....	740	208
Total..	6435	5232	6766	5324	7041	5870

Majorities—Savage, 1203; Harris, 1442; Buchanan, 1171.

V. Dist.	Guild.	Ready.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Cannon....	835	456....	863	434....	809	428
Rutherf'd	1423	1476....	1440	1476...	1368	1469
Sumner ...	1643	713....	1780	735....	1894	859
Williams'n	735	1447....	756	1455....	775	1646
Wilson....	1215	2059...	1217	2091....	1134	2186
Total..	5851	6151	6056	6191	5980	6588

Majorities—Ready, 300; Hatton, 135; Fillmore, 608.

VI. Dist.	Jones.		Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Bedford....	1514		1480	1512....	1378	1557
Franklin..	1359		...1258	264....	1427	331
Lincoln....	2611		...2458	410....	2670	431
Marshall..	1256		1224	575....	1278	649
Maury.....	1776		1745	1228...	1823	1316
Total..	8516		8165	3989	8576	4284

Jones, Democrat, was elected without opposition. Harris' maj. 4176; Buchanan's do. 4292.

VII. Dist.	Wright.	McElr'h.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Benton....	722	15....	630	371....	632	453
Decatur...	536	95....	842	364....	495	453
Giles.....	1429	396....	1407	1057....	1584	1236
Hardin....	908	280....	855	592...	905	748
Hickman..	1046	9...	1002	162....	1086	238
Humph'ys.	700	56....	617	229....	695	280
Lawrence .	832	189....	908	446....	876	514
Lewis.....	226	3....	221	24....	242	25
McNairy..	1155	403....	1088	863....	1125	969
Perry.....	504	59....	498	305...	525	362
Wayne	562	160....	527	639....	563	714
Total..	8620	1665	8496	5052	8728	5992

Majorities—Wright, 6955; Harris, 3444; Buchanan, 2736.

VIII. Dist.	Quarles.	Zollic'r.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Cheatham.	—	—....	—	—....	465	423
Davidson..	1989	2960....	2060	2932....	2074	3259
Dickson...	795	375....	815	362...	816	382
Montgo'ry.	1038	1145...	993	1229....	944	1368
Robertson.	975	1124....	988	1129....	928	1089
Stewart....	783	484....	793	465...	895	606
Total..	5580	6088	5644	6117	6122	7127

Cheatham voted with Davidson and Robertson for Governor and Representative to Congress.

Majorities—Zollicoffer, 508; Hatton, 473; Fillmore, 1005.

IX. Dist.	Atkins.	Eth'dge.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Carroll....	856	1656....	876	1634....	863	1710
Dyer.....	558	647....	569	636....	599	666
Gibson....	1231	1755...	1242	1747....	1284	1832
Henry.....	1759	853...	1785	839...	1827	897
Henderson.	730	1182 ...	736	1173...	805	1313
Lauderdale	384	396...	389	391....	411	395
Obion.....	923	531...	963	479...	950	533
Tipton.....	646	410....	652	398....	663	424
Weakley...	1516	1044....	1647	965...	1628	859
Total..	8603	8474	8859	8262	9030	8629

Majorities—Atkins, 129; Harris, 597; Buchanan, 409.

X. Dist.	Avery.	Stevens.	Harris.	Hatton.	Buch.	Fill.
Fayette....	1002	1022...	1020	1007...	1080	1082
Hardeman.	1236	624....	1269	594....	1333	691
Haywood..	944	819...	953	812...	920	842
Madison...	808	1434....	919	1402...	981	1561
Shelby.....	2016	1808...	2022	1806....	2044	2114
Total..	6006	5707	6183	5621	6358	6290

Majorities—Avery, 299; Harris, 562; Buchanan, 68.

Total—Harris, 71,178, Hatton, 59,807; Buchanan, 73,630; Fillmore, 66,143.

Majorities—Harris, 11,371; Buchanan, 7,487.

STATE OFFICERS.

Isham G. Harris, *Governor.*
J. E. R. Ray, *Secretary of State.*
James T. Dunlap, *Comptroller.*
Wm. F. McGregor, *Treasurer.*
Robert J. McKinney, Robert L. Caruthers, Archibald Wright, *Supreme Judges.*
J. L. T. Sneed, *Attorney General.*

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	Treasurer. Doug.	Buch.	Rep.	Congress. Doug.	Buch.	Rep.
I. Dist.	Fondey.	Do'rty.	Miller.	Br't.	J'kson.	Wash-burn.
Boone.....	287	3	1705...	286	3	1704
Carroll.....	273	38	1138....	256	53	1137
Jo. Davies.	1510	53	1920....	1476	65	1938
Lake.....	623	61	1672....	620	60	1677
McHenry...	1077	32	2227....	1081	30	2224
Ogle.....	816	108	2111....	815	102	2092
Stephenson.	1483	16	2160....	1489	16	2140
Winnebago.	453	34	2918....	434	41	2899
Total...	6520	345	15851	6457	370	15811

Miller over Fondey, 9331; Washburne over Bright, 9354; Scattering, 6.

II. Dist.				Dyer.	Black-burn.	Farns-worth.
Cook	8312	296	10119	8278	305	10108
De Kalb	613	44	2078	1302	42	1542
Du Page	502	18	1278	689	53	1638
Kane	1039	72	3177	700	126	1990
Lee	692	55	1639	612	53	2067
R'k Island	1306	42	1545	1121	103	3172
Whiteside	701	127	1991	496	19	1280
Total	13161	650	21827	13198	701	21797

Miller over Fondey, 965; Farnsworth over Dyer, 8599; Scattering, 3.

III. Dist.				Arm-strong.	Le-roy.	Love joy.
Bureau	623	777	2588	2198	41	2678
Champaign	889	37	1306	405	22	1423
De Witt	768	252	1025	715	9	999
Grundy	702	6	1018	3438	30	4040
Iroquois	743	32	1217	299	100	582
Kankakee	854	9	1319	607	770	2546
Kendall	403	22	1431	794	1	986
Lassalle	3415	30	4105	744	31	1199
Livingston	789	—	1001	1126	—	1661
McLean	2127	24	2723	900	27	1271
Putnam	298	99	606	2155	26	2570
Vermillion	1122	—	1688	755	262	992
Will	2186	41	2709	852	9	1366
Total	14919	1329	22823	14988	1328	22313

Miller over Fondey, 7902; Lovejoy over Armstrong, 7325; Scattering, 4.

IV. Dist.				David-son.	Gale.	Kel-logg.
Fulton	3238	6	2990	3224	9	2980
Henry	1100	25	2242	2623	286	2601
Knox	1831	55	2962	1820	54	2965
Marshall	1055	85	1200	1101	26	2242
Mason	1040	2	821	584	8	929
Mercer	905	54	1416	1406	16	1732
Peoria	2639	272	2593	898	53	1419
Stark	589	2	933	1054	65	1203
Tazewell	1954	9	1798	1152	27	811
Warren	1408	19	1738	1038	—	822
Woodford	1144	26	819	1960	9	1783
Total	16893	536	19497	16860	553	19487

Kellogg over Davidson, 2627; Miller over Fondey, 2604; Scattering, 1.

V. Dist.				Morris.	Davis.	Grim-shaw.
Adams	3408	78	2986	3280	136	3204
Brown	862	37	574	2471	31	1991
Calhoun	513	—	172	507	5	171
Hancock	2385	52	2032	849	30	590
Henderson	761	78	1005	1489	38	1063
McDon'gh	1952	4	1771	1944	10	1774
Pike	2481	26	1997	2234	172	2054
Schuyler	1498	37	1054	755	82	1001
Total	13860	312	11598	13529	504	11648

Fondey over Miller, 2262; Morris over Grimshaw, 2881.

VI. Dist.				Harris.	McCon-nel.	Math-eny.
Cass	1057	9	745	2054	16	1789
Christian	923	13	587	1002	3	650
Greene	1512	1	765	3010	112	2803
Jersey	1051	9	593	2093	73	1615
Macoupin	2086	75	1620	1517	1	765
Menard	871	13	766	1222	28	786
Morgan	2061	7	1795	923	15	591
Montgom'y	1219	27	789	1394	2	550
Sangamon	3078	138	2726	1068	3	743
Scott	1002	2	654	851	13	780
Shelby	1400	2	541	1059	11	574
Total	14860	289	11589	16193	275	11646

Fondey over Miller, 3271; Harris over Matheny, 4547; Scattering, 1.

VII. Dist.				Robin-son.	Bald-win.	Ogles-by.
Clay	703	4	421	1174	6	1315
Clark	1413	—	1071	939	17	1168
Coles	1584	9	1823	480	4	546
Cumberland	742	—	482	570	—	513
Crawford	933	1	647	1578	7	1859
Edgar	1436	5	1481	1431	1	1446
Effingham	796	—	207	1405	—	1076
Fayette	834	4	580	696	—	488
Jasper	600	4	462	803	—	214
Lawrence	684	—	429	619	—	459
Logan	1180	8	1306	712	1	424
Macon	1120	31	963	922	—	693
Moultrie	583	—	514	662	—	455
Piatt	482	4	540	755	—	499
Richland	739	—	508	842	—	605
Total	13829	70	11434	13588	36	11760

Fondey over Miller, 2395; Robinson over Oglesby, 1828; Scattering, 1.

VIII. Dist.				Fouke.	Hope.	Ba-ker.
Bond	720	1	716	1090	13	917
Clinton	893	14	362	1149	6	569
Jefferson	1220	37	259	2058	73	2464
Madison	2221	29	2030	2185	31	2054
Marion	1173	29	528	700	3	731
Monroe	1161	30	529	883	15	577
Randolph	1105	26	913	1090	11	435
St. Clair	1980	139	2122	1193	23	288
Washing'n	1064	6	425	1142	23	575
Total	11537	311	8184	11490	198	8410

Fondey over Miller, 3353; Fouke over Baker, 3080.

IX. Dist.				Logan.	Par-ish.	Phil-lips.
Alexander	308	192	31	378	—	41
Edwards	230	20	362	589	—	67
Franklin	974	110	9	750	—	15
Galatin	535	206	226	819	144	65
Hamilton	1133	1	11	1157	—	7
Hardin	269	28	36	774	—	18
Jackson	1171	26	76	356	—	46
Johnson	1135	2	7	815	—	207
Massac	669	1	19	1143	—	3
Perry	727	58	463	1554	—	43
Pope	692	18	22	1225	—	79
Pulaski	536	66	56	798	—	474
Saline	1138	12	—	1030	—	19
Union	584	462	61	1155	—	6
Wabash	606	2	409	1250	—	611
White	1220	1	646	1195	—	304
Williamson	1516	13	47	267	—	395
Wayne	1189	—	292	623	—	396
Total	14632	1218	2173	15878	144	2796

Fondey over Miller, 11859; Logan over Phillips, 13082; Scattering, 37.

TOTAL FOR CONGRESS.

Dists.	Rep.	Doug. Dem.	Adm.
1	15,811	6,457	370
2	21,797	13,198	701
3	22,313	14,988	1,328
4	19,487	16,360	553
5	11,648	13,529	504
6	11,646	16,193	275
7	11,760	13,588	36
8	8,410	11,490	198
9	2,795	15,876	144
Total	125,668	122,179	4,109

Total Congressional vote.....251,956
Republican plurality.....3,489

Pluralities in the several Districts:

REPUBLICAN.

First District	9,354
Second District	8,599
Third District	7,325
Fourth District	2,627
Total	27,905

DOUGLAS DEM.

Fifth District	1,881
Sixth District	4,547
Seventh District	1,828
Eighth District	3,080
Ninth District	13,080
Total	24,416

1856.

Fremont (Republican)	96.180
Buchanan (Democrat)	105,344
Fillmore (American)	37,451
Total vote	238,975

TOTAL FOR TREASURER—1858.

Miller (Republican)	125,430
Fondey (Douglas Democrat)	121,609
Dougherty (Administration)	5,071
Total vote	252,110
Increase of total vote	13,135
Combined Democratic gain	21,336

In the Ninth District, commonly called "Egypt," one county (Saline) gave no vote for the Republican candidate for Treasurer. The Republicans and Americans united on Miller throughout the State, which accounts for his large vote.

The vote polled in Illinois in 1858, is larger than that of any of the other States, except New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In the Legislature the Democrats have a small majority.

STATE OFFICERS.

William H. Bissell, *Governor.*
Ozias M. Hatch, *Secretary of State.*
James Miller, *Treasurer.*
Newton Bateman, *Supt. Public Instruction.*
Thomas L. Mather, *Adjutant General.*

OHIO.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, '57. Dem. Payne.	Rep. Chase.	Am. V. Tru'p.	PRESIDENT, '56. Dem. Buch.	Rep Fr't.	Am. Fill.
Adams	1608	1267	48	1790	1407	278
Allen	1472	1242	53	1508	1415	94
Ashland	1613	1600	10	2089	1912	39
Ashtabula	1039	3805	17	975	5108	252
Athens	1319	1723	14	1350	2299	154
Auglaize	1354	560	17	1604	912	88
Belmont	2417	1572	950	2810	1817	1753
Brown	2099	1583	84	2700	1785	428
Butler	2957	1781	85	3509	2301	296
Carroll	1221	1498	6	1255	1750	87
Champaign	1476	1707	160	1711	1995	320
Clark	1354	2186	11	1539	2641	168
Clermont	2563	1952	446	2741	2188	781
Clinton	1117	1846	—	1170	2117	240
Columbiana	2334	2949	41	2497	3516	96
Coshocton	2250	2017	5	2281	2162	56
Crawford	2038	1457	27	2154	1685	32
Cuyahoga	4482	5449	11	4446	6360	296
Darke	2021	1901	68	1988	2086	209
Defiance	933	775	7	895	821	88
Delaware	1576	2007	24	1649	2367	220
Erie	1429	1916	11	1377	2258	75
Fairfield	2917	1281	357	3233	1700	711
Fayette	735	1028	167	880	1209	373
Franklin	3090	3108	142	3791	3488	574
Fulton	854	989	9	772	1098	64
Gallia	1280	604	608	1341	610	1206
Geauga	578	2080	18	575	2694	58
Greene	1365	2507	—	1465	3032	214
Guerensey	1793	1911	65	1932	2392	210
Hamilton	11969	8824	2196	3051	9345	5680
Hancock	1869	1611	8	1944	1773	37
Hardin	911	1042	60	882	1091	82
Harrison	1376	1691	25	1473	2060	110
Henry	707	538	21	655	587	22
Highland	2088	1641	533	2140	1810	894
Hocking	1305	758	19	1454	1092	115
Holmes	1864	1093	1	2103	1285	5
Huron	1568	2953	18	1709	3468	54
Jackson	1135	763	120	1383	938	416
Jefferson	1934	2123	5	1991	2424	259
Knox	2223	2385	82	2437	2735	124
Lake	545	1947	—	628	2371	39
Lawrence	1160	637	297	1150	743	902
Licking	3356	2855	147	3371	3027	417
Logan	1297	1719	37	1528	2093	267
Lorain	1438	3279	—	1420	3604	54
Lucas	1661	1632	233	1866	1639	486
Madison	771	926	158	656	997	475
Mahoning	1825	1891	2	1937	2323	29
Marion	1312	1335	—	1275	1367	4
Medina	1522	2283	—	1572	2635	28
Meigs	1417	1635	117	1603	1998	344
Mercer	983	533	—	1159	629	114
Miama	1730	2362	23	1988	3171	159
Monroe	1849	626	26	2812	1016	413
Montgomery	4112	3530	—	4285	4038	391
Morgan	1290	1675	9	1669	2125	201
Morrow	1539	1733	54	1667	2031	101
Muskingum	3329	3018	94	3391	3172	1092
Noble	1189	1228	16	1337	1603	154
Ottawa	457	365	3	477	454	1
Paulding	218	414	10	170	497	5
Perry	1784	1454	90	1847	1385	492
Pickaway	1976	1434	208	2066	1724	382
Pike	1049	379	160	1175	523	375
Portage	1956	2669	—	2072	2983	6
Preble	1403	1931	142	1561	2249	173
Putnam	968	686	2	1116	790	4
Richland	2783	2477	56	2909	2726	53
Ross	2404	2117	239	2681	2436	589
Sandusky	1619	1315	67	1599	1548	45
Scioto	1338	489	904	1634	546	1321
Seneca	2459	2198	25	2605	2565	103
Shelby	1387	1242	65	1446	1356	127
Stark	3116	3101	10	3633	3770	29
Summit	1581	2629	19	1746	3185	74
Trumbull	1595	3311	—	1920	4049	18
Tuscarawas	2577	2546	—	2656	3007	18
Union	950	1200	115	1055	1431	263
Vanwert	819	770	—	489	758	32
Vinton	1041	756	11	1174	932	51
Warren	1447	2473	72	1776	2688	344
Washington	1960	2078	85	2251	2783	281
Wayne	2886	2585	16	2918	2904	47
Williams	907	954	6	1022	1327	49
Wood	988	1246	8	935	1319	143
Wyanda	1257	1136	64	1278	1247	108

Totals—Payne, 159,065; Chase, 160,568; Van Trump, 10,135; Buchanan, 170,874; Fremont, 187,497; Fillmore, 28,121.

CONGRESS 1858.

	Dem.	Rep.	Am
I. DIST.	G. H. Pendleton.	T. C. Day.	
Hamilton	7131	6785	

Pendleton's majority, 346; Buchanan's plurality, 2706.

II. DIST.	W. S. Groesbeck.	J. A. Gurley.
Hamilton	7265	8054

Gurley's majority, 791.

III. DIST.	C. L. Valandigham.	L. D. Campbell.
Butler	3659	2595
Preble	1642	2478
Montgomery	4602	4642
	9903	9715

Valandigham's majority, 188; Buchanan's plurality, 767.

IV. DIST.	Wm. Allen.	Mats. H. Nichols.	M. H.* Nichols.
Miami	1861	2964	
Darke	2191	2170	
Shelby	1364	1395	
Auglaize	1540	823	
Mercer	1121	570	110
Allen	1481	1449	
	9558	9371	110

Allen's majority, 77; Buchanan's plurality, 124.

V. Dist.	Wm. Mungen.	J. M. Ashley.	Wm. A. Hunter.
Van Wert	766	726	
Paulding	232	466	
Putnam	996	770	
Defiance	1005	824	
Williams	980	1097	69
Fulton	833	1197	
Lucas	1557	1746	
Wood	910	1369	
Henry	697	530	
Hancock	2010	1807	
	9986	10,532	69

Ashley's majority, 487; Fremont's pl. 445.

VI. Dist.	Wm. Howard	R. W. Clarke.	W. R. Arthur.
Clermont	2388	2395	7
Brown	2354	1588	81
Highland	1848	1766	280
Adams	1205	1173	36
	7792	6922	394

Howard's majority, 476; Buchanan's plurality, 2181.

VII. Dist.	C. W. Blair.	T. Corwin.
Warren	1415	2420
Clinton	1083	1707
Greene	1104	2369
Fayette	761	1215
Madison	657	1155
	5020	8866

Corwin's majority, 3846; Fremont's plurality, 4096.

VIII. Dist.	Wm. Hubbard.	Benj. Stanton.
Clark	1169	2110
Champaign	1275	1676
Logan	1176	1750
Union	872	1170
Delaware	1436	2010
	5928	8716

Stanton's majority, 2788; Fremont's plurality, 3245.

IX. Dist.	L. W. Hall.	J. Carey.
Hardin	771	1034
Marion	1200	1371
Wyandot	962	1414
Crawford	2014	1576
Seneca	2165	2327
Sandusky	1516	1257
Ottawa	569	325
	9197	9304

Carey's majority, 107; Buchanan's plurality, 313.

X. Dist.	J. Miller.	C. M. Trimble.
Scioto	1489	1870
Lawrence	1092	1432
Gawlia	1346	1528
Jackson	1052	1254
Pike	1113	726
Ross	2551	2772
	8643	9582

Trimble's majority, 839; Buchanan's plurality, 3568.

XI. Dist.	C. D. Martin.	N. H. Van Vorhes.
Fairfield	2948	1714
Hocking	1324	1115
Perry	1677	1455
Athens	1303	2143
Vinton	1118	1068
Meigs	1353	1951
	9723	9446

Martin's majority, 277; Buchanan's plurality 1255

XII. Dist.	S. S. Cox.	Lucius Case.
Franklin	4132	3903
Licking	3371	3172
Pickaway	2057	1838
	9560	8913

Cox's majority, 647; Buchanan's plurality, 989.

XIII. Dist.	S. J. Patrick.	John Sherman.
Morrow	1605	1874
Richland	2658	2533
Huron	1494	3099
Erie	1338	2010
	7095	9426

Sherman's majority, 2331; Fremont's plurality, 2821.

XIV. Dist.	Jeffries.	C. Spink.
Lorain	1308	2800
Medina	1404	2153
Wayne	2757	2834
Ashland	1849	1651
	7318	9438

Spink's majority, 2120; Fremont's plurality, 3056.

XV. Dist.	Burns.	W. Helmick.
Tuscarawas	2368	2891
Knox	2215	2745
Coshocton	2338	2044
Holmes	1798	1269
	8719	8949

Helmick's majority, 230; Buchanan's plurality, 288.

XVI. Dist.	Geo. W. Manypenny.	C. B. Tompkins.
Morgan	1422	1895
Washington	2191	2345
Muskingum	3242	3437
	6855	7677

Jonathan Swank had 49; Tompkins' majority, 773; Fremont's plurality, 769.

XVII. Dist.	B. F. Spriggs.	J. C. Theaker.
Belmont	2466	2804
Guernsey	1720	2145
Monroe	2122	911
Noble	911	1451
	7219	7311

Theaker's majority, 92, Buchanan's plurality, 2063.

XVIII. Dist.	J. L. Ranney.	Sidney Edgerton.
Portage	2055	2505
Stark	3287	3080
Summit	1820	2599
	7162	8184

Edgerton's majority, 1022; Fremont's plurality, 2487.

XIX. Dist.	J. W. Gray.	Ed. Wade.
Cuyahoga	3632	4977
Lake	451	1726
Geauga	514	1854
	4597	8557

Irad Kelly received 99 votes; Wade's majority, 3961; Fremont's majority 5383.

XX. Dist.	D. Tod.	John Hutchins.
Ashtabula	834	3132
Trumbull	1664	2936
Mahoning	2043	2253
	4541	8321

Richmond, independent, received 356, and J. R. Giddings 32 votes. Hutchins' majority, 3392. Fremont's majority, 6347.

XXI. DIST.

	Thos. Means.	J. A. Bingham.
Columbiana	2060	3069
Jefferson	1942	2329
Carroll	1266	1536
Harrison	1300	1949
	6577	8883

Bingham's majority, 2306; Fremont's plurality, 1982.

*M. H. Nichols doubtless was intended for Matthias H. Nichols although we have placed it in another column.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, 1858.

T. W. Bartley, democratic,....162,608.
W. V. Peck, republican,.....182,952.
Peck's majority, 20,344.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

J. L. Martin, Rep..... ...183,111
R. M. Hendrickson, Dem.....161,815.
Martin's majority, 21,296.

Chase over Payne, 1,481; Fremont over Buchanan, 16,623.

Salmon P. Chase, *Governor.*
Addison P. Russell, *Secretary of State.*
Christopher J. Wolcott, *Attorney General.*
Thos W. Bartley, Jos. R. Swan, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Josiah Scott, Martin Sutliff, *Judges of Supreme Court.*

W. V. Peck will take the place of Judge Bartley on the 2d Monday of February.

MISSOURI.

	GOVERNOR, '57. Dem. Stewart.	Ind. Rollins.	PRESIDENT, '56. Dem. Buch.	Am. Fill.
Adair	412	189	410	283
Andrew	553	627	889	428
Atchison	170	125	345	132
Audrian	392	487	521	565
Barry	332	264	488	148
Barton	67	85	64	53
Bates	383	239	400	255
Benton	310	315	467	159
Bollinger	163	219	143	199
Boone	875	1399	958	1329
Buchanan	981	558	1036	768
Butler	112	49	143	34
Caldwell	217	226	295	257
Callaway	808	1003	805	1095
Camden	177	174	269	210
C. Girardeau	408	496	898	664
Carroll	599	364	659	399
Cass	494	592	561	596
Cedar	380	210	391	164
Chariton	666	443	559	440
Clarke	524	577	587	721
Clay	585	643	675	756
Clinton	375	373	397	406
Cole	667	382	552	259
Cooper	375	862	778	787
Crawford	372	390	434	460
Dade	498	323	418	333
Dallas	172	247	454	132
Daviess	557	317	572	380
De Kalb	274	91	336	172
Dent	342	24	396	77
Dunklin	143	182	147	101
Franklin	504	576	846	531
Gasconade	126	262	403	220
Gentry	477	368	757	396
Green	748	1157	1029	1003
Grundy	318	440	335	350
Harrison	321	333	495	318
Henry	291	444	369	402
Hickory	175	166	333	103
Holt	219	200	409	240
Howard	902	757	867	798
Howell	54	36	New County.	
Iron	75	90	"	
Jackson	910	746	1168	894
Jasper	305	491	398	294
Jefferson	345	465	387	503
Johnson	497	876	540	844
Knox	408	303	471	391
Laclede	200	217	321	225
Lafayette	466	1090	654	1293
Lawrence	467	555	574	358
Lewis	687	523	761	642
Lincoln	898	586	846	272
Linn	417	393	400	383
Livingston	581	384	501	430
McDonald	309	118	299	61
Macon	935	536	934	435
Madison	174	147	418	355
Maries	250	52	246	67
Marion	616	1107	727	1321
Mercer	539	551	450	417
Miller	338	177	224	108
Mississippi	175	210	365	317
Moniteau	375	494	427	387
Monroe	731	921	762	1012
Montgomery	342	532	365	603
Morgan	347	249	408	227
New Madrid	129	147	234	295
Newton	621	406	528	236
Nodaway	378	105	438	183
Oregon	157	16	324	37
Osage	312	313	412	219
Ozark	139	101	149	51
Pemiscott	178	111	119	111
Perry	363	145	586	207
Pettis	254	464	319	432
Pike	1105	1102	1113	1231
Platte	884	947	1263	1040
Polk	524	523	662	412
Pulaski	138	98	268	68
Putnam	472	228	488	257
Ralls	364	563	369	534
Randolph	729	772	595	606
Ray	681	862	874	744
Reynolds	67	21	114	82
Ripley	268	35	306	41
St. Charles	396	574	772	583
St. Clair	224	186	347	210
St. Francois	368	133	541	401
St. Genevieve	172	117	356	308
St. Louis	4893	6676	5520	6834
Saline	520	763	599	853
Schuyler	391	170	472	287
Scotland	465	281	632	352
Scott	171	272	223	345
Shannon	29	—	40	14
Shelby	402	435	373	432
Stoddard	304	144	315	151
Stone	58	161	137	3
Sullivan	483	205	553	260
Taney	280	95	388	34
Texas	329	87	479	91
Vernon	234	146	302	172
Warren	301	302	369	378
Washington	415	381	578	487
Wayne	226	68	287	100
Webster	289	355	468	189
Wright	243	76	267	64
Total	47985	47641	58164	48524

Stewart's majority, 344; Buchanan's majority, 9640.

CONGRESS—1858.

I. DIST.	Dem. Barrett.	Rep. Blair.	Am. Buck.
St. Louis	7057	6631	5668

Barrett over Blair, 426; Barrett over Buck, 1389. Blair contests the seat.

II. DIST.	Dem. Anderson	Am. Henderson.
	10902	6089

Anderson's majority, 4813.

III. DIST.
J. B. Clark, Democrat, was elected without formal opposition.

IV. DIST.	Dem.	Am.
	Craig.	Adams.
	12440	7824

Craig's majority, 4616.

V. DIST.	Dem.	Am.	Ind.
	Woodson.	Reid.	Smith.
	7941	6947	2036

Woodson over Reid, 994; Woodson over Smith, 5903.

VI. DIST.	Dem.	Am.
	Phelps.	Richardson.
	13425	8050

Phelps' majority 5375.

VII. DIST.	Dem.	Am.
	Noell.	Zeigler.
	10400	5808

Noell's majority, 4592.

At the same time Starke, the Democratic candidate, was elected Superintendent of Schools by a majority of more than 33,300 over Provines, the American candidate.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	GOV'R, 1848. Dem. Stuart.	Rep. Wisner.	PRES'T, 1856. Dem. Buch.	Am. Fre't.
Allegan	1229	1275	1027	1526
Alpena	15	20	New Coun's	
Bay	270	140	"	
Barry	1063	1310	872	1495
Berrien	1969	1973	1540	1926
Branch	1216	223	1322	2608
Calhoun	2111	3086	2151	3495
Cass	1394	1638	1165	1703
Cheboygan	79	—	No returns.	
Chippewa	39	44	"	
Clinton	1092	1231	1034	1358
Eaton	1211	1602	1228	1888
Emmet	132	—	No returns.	
Genesee	1702	1509	1538	2635
Gd. Traverse	246	209	243	157
Gratiot	192	360	136	388
Hillsdale	1431	2879	1408	3446
Houghton	110	46	398	291
Ingham	1677	1917	1534	1849
Ionia	1149	1873	1154	2002
Iosco	43	18	New Co'nty	
Jackson	2254	2752	2118	2996
Kalamazoo	1582	2475	1629	2803
Kent	2813	3112	2516	2931
Lapeer	995	1251	995	1579
Lenawee	2837	4023	2779	4499
Livingston	1865	1740	1711	1766
Mackinac	118	18	No returns.	
Macomb	1629	1790	1845	2210
Manistee	26	9	No returns.	
Manitou	69	14	"	
Marquette	90	169	77	79
Mason	39	72	12	32
Midland	55	247	43	169
Monroe	1712	1790	1703	1777
Montcalm	309	454	265	414
Newaygo	238	369	No returns.	
Oakland	3337	3403	3276	4105
Oceana	167	68	21	82
Ontonagon	109	119	No returns.	
Ottowa	1195	1091	993	1392
Saginaw	1069	789	1222	1072
Sagnile	308	700	201	802
Shiawassee	1040	1137	1105	1304
St. Clair	1647	1732	1521	1807
St. Joseph	1613	2108	1475	2324
Tuscola	306	439	242	342
Van Buren	1180	1559	1031	1710
Washtenaw	2993	3313	2833	3570
Wayne	6107	5105	5777	5250
Total	56067	65202	52136	71762

CONGRESS.

I. DIST. Counties.	Dem. Cooper.	Rep. Howard.	Total.
Wayne	6014	5243	11269
Washtenaw	2975	3333	6308
Jackson	2282	2721	5006
Livingston	1852	1751	3606
Total	13123	13048	26189

Scattering, 18; Cooper's majority, 67.

II. DIST. Counties.	Stacy.	Waldron.	Total.
Monroe	1708	1790	3499
Lenawee	2857	3991	6849
Hillsdale	1380	2871	4254
Branch	1219	2217	3436
Sa. Joseph	1606	2120	3726
Ca5s	1367	1664	3033
Total	10137	14653	24797

Scattering, 7; Waldron's majority, 4516.

III. DIST. Counties.	Church.	Kellogg.	Total.
Berrien	1954	1989	2943
Van Buren	1175	1567	2942
Kalamazoo	1567	2480	4051
Calhoun	2091	3101	5194
Eaton	1206	1611	2817
Barry	1056	1318	2374
Allegan	1231	1278	2510
Ottawa	1190	1097	2287
Kent	2786	3111	5902
Ionia	1173	1875	3050
Clinton	1066	1233	2331
Gratiot	191	366	557
Lake	—	—	—
Mason	32	79	111
Montcalm	306	460	767
Newaygo	217	317	534
Oceana	167	68	235
Total	17438	21950	39404

Scattering, 16; Kellogg's majority, 4512.

IV. DIST. Counties.	Leach.	Davis.	Total.
Oakland	3418	3378	6800
Macomb	1811	1622	3433
St. Clair	1746	1628	3375
Sanilac	699	301	1000
Huron	—	—	—
Lapeer	1256	995	2252
Ingham	1923	1674	3603
Genesee	1801	1563	3366
Shiawassee	1155	1038	2193
Sagninaw	843	1028	1871
Tuscola	449	304	755
Bay	139	272	412
Iosco	20	41	61
Alpena	20	15	35
Midland	256	40	296
Schoolcraft	—	—	—
Ontonagon	110	119	231
Mackinac	18	116	134
Houghton	16	132	148
Chippewa	44	39	83
Cheboygan	—	79	79
Emmet	—	132	132
Manistee	8	8	33
Manitou	14	69	83
Grand Traverse	224	229	454
Marquette	165	94	259
Total	16138	14915	31088

Scattering, 35; Leach's majority, 1223.

Total vote for Congress, Democrats, 55614; Republicans, 65786. For President in 1856, Fillmore received 1660, Fremont over Buchanan 19636. Governor, 1858, Wisner's majority, 9135. There were no returns of either election from either Huron or Schoolcraft county.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Dem.		Rep.	Maj.
Lieut. Gov.—Munro,	55907	Fairfield,	65065—	9158
Sec State—King,	55735	Isbell,	65076—10141	
Treasurer—Kanter,	55192	McK'n'y,	65825—10633	
Andt. Gen.—Adams,	55356	Case,	65499—10143	
Atty. Gen.—Suth'ld,	55035	Howard,	66206—10971	
Spt. Pub.In.—Jacokes,	51848	Gregory,	65811—13963	
Com. Ld. Office.—Ball,	55847	Sanborn,	65696—	9849
Bd. of Educat.—Moore,	55847	Baxter,	66812—	9965

For General Banking Law—Yes, 41006; No, 19865.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Democrats, 10: Republicans, 22.
HOUSE—Democrats, 33; Republicans, 46.

INDIANA.

	CONGRESS, 58.		PRESIDENT, '56.		
I. DIST.	Dem. Niblack.	Rep. Hovey.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill.
Daviess	1032	734	1515	26	929
Dubois	1117	191	1191	21	44
Gibson	1021	1072	1286	365	747
Knox	1206	1042	1512	557	586
Martin	865	441	769	76	350
Pike	612	569	772	80	574
Posey	1309	1299	1819	306	625
Spencer	907	1210	1260	235	808
Vanderburgh	1163	1846	1880	972	735
Warrick	1097	542	1506	107	480
Total	10339	8946	13110	2145	5838

Niblack's maj., 1383; Buchanan's maj., 5227.

II. DIST.	English.	Wilson.			
Clark	1446	1129	1950	492	1074
Crawford	716	533	735	24	509
Floyd	1429	1535	1767	228	1262
Harrison	1493	1367	1681	873	623
Orange	994	611	1207	49	606
Perry	985	601	1066	96	632
Washington	1522	1102	693	278	294
Scott	708	556	1778	331	691
Total	9293	7434	10877	2371	5661

English's maj., 1859; Buchanan's maj., 2845.

III. DIST.	Hughes.	Dunn.			
Bartholomew	2227	1340	1844	1292	142
Brown	548	253	681	148	90
Jackson	1249	778	1700	299	516
Jennings	943	1323	1936	2314	425
Jefferson	1491	2378	1159	1293	172
Lawrence	880	1095	1126	480	660
Monroe	964	1075	1191	498	392
Switzerland	1083	1121	1121	228	1040
Total	8385	9363	10758	6552	3437

Dunn's maj., 978; Buchanan's maj., 785.

IV. DIST.	Holman.	Hackleman.			
Dearborn	2425	1472	2619	1373	297
Decatur	1444	1672	1639	1718	61
Franklin	2135	1264	2259	1437	41
Ohio	492	424	505	104	379
Ripley	1464	1381	1661	1425	184
Rush	1555	1643	1685	1644	83
Total	9525	7856	10368	7901	1045

Holman's majority, 1569; Buchanan's maj., 1422.

V. DIST.	Develin.	Kilgore.			
Delaware	718	1293	992	1736	32
Fayette	933	1069	1002	1189	40
Henry	912	1956	1229	2741	49
Randolph	1053	1572	1253	2042	59
Union	640	743	710	763	19
Wayne	1665	2750	1958	3688	100
Total	5921	9383	7144	12159	299

Kilgore's majority, 3462; Fremont over Buchanan, 5115.

VI. DIST.	Dem. Ray.	Rep. Porter.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill.
Hancock	1040	875	1343	962	24
Hendricks	1174	1662	1378	1680	74
Johnson	1415	1114	1608	1095	153
Marion	3054	3956	3738	3696	205
Morgan	1402	1580	1528	1573	68
Shelby	1631	1579	2075	1510	142
Total	9716	10776	11670	10516	666

Porter's maj., 1060; Buchanan's maj., 488.

VII. DIST.	Secrest.	Davis.			
Clay	709	842	1108	365	296
Greene	1112	1266	1129	379	533
Owen	759	1190	1239	487	586
Parke	507	1795	1283	1494	192
Putnam	1656	1820	1882	1345	423
Sullivan	1100	1122	1650	857	397
Vermillion	515	907	824	866	80
Vigo	1226	1951	1808	1165	883
Total	7584	10893	10923	6358	3390

Davis' maj., 3309; Buchanan's maj., 1175.

VIII. DIST.	Blake.	Wilson.			
Boone	1380	1500	1493	1299	81
Carroll	1382	1385	1344	1261	22
Clinton	1346	1184	1364	1261	34
Fountain	1626	1580	1588	1606	36
Tippecanoe	2021	2441	2088	1910	142
Warren	643	1002	2307	2778	45
Montgomery	1989	1936	767	1167	76
Total	10387	11028	10951	11282	436

Wilson's maj., 641; Fremont's plurality, 331.

IX. DIST.	Walker.	Colfax.			
Benton	204	279	217	315	8
Cass	1477	1527	1539	1504	40
Fulton	927	888	835	822	9
Jasper	483	643	548	633	63
Lake	550	1063	846	923	3
Laporte	2224	2789	2239	2532	45
Marshall	1122	1275	1039	927	—
Miami	1519	1551	1513	1390	38
Pulaski	552	420	614	847	10
Porter	1025	1146	557	341	27
Starke	185	144	1509	1812	6
St. Joseph	1586	2067	155	112	7
White	756	809	746	703	42
Total	12610	14541	11857	12861	298

Colfax's maj., 1931; Fremont's plurality, 1003.

X. DIST.	Dawson.	Case.			
Allen	2707	1949	3211	1593	145
De Kalb	1157	1047	1247	1097	75
Elkhart	1649	1971	1651	1971	18
Kosciusko	1057	1584	1075	1662	13
Lagrange	460	1062	640	1406	6
Noble	1080	1278	1198	1257	48
Steuben	441	1113	553	1215	19
Whitley	866	776	851	797	57
Total	9417	10780	10426	10998	381

Case's maj., 1363; Fremont's plurality, 572.

XI. DIST.	Coffroth.	Pettit.			
Adams	842	474	847	413	69
Blackford	379	251	404	238	47
Grant	973	1297	1035	1395	99
Hamilton	1003	1471	1185	1748	38
Howard	622	1009	686	1057	33
Huntington	1395	1218	1181	1232	58
Jay	772	847	880	883	54
Madison	1451	1209	1603	1309	34
Tipton	627	505	738	546	14
Wabash	1126	1797	1096	1785	108
Wells	848	670	931	726	16
Total	10038	10748	10586	11332	590

Pettit over Coffroth, 710; Fremont's plurality, 746

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Sec. State	Peelle.....104828;	McClure.....107409
Auditor	Lange....105493;	Dodd.....107242
Treasurer	Harper....105416;	Cun'g'm.....107634
Att'y Gen	Otto.....105757;	McDon'd.....107291
Sup. Pub. In.	Young.....105014;	Rugg.....107910
President	Fre't,94,475;	Buch...118679; Fill. .22356

Circuit and other Judges were voted for at the same time, the results being about equal politically.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Rep. 25; Dem. 22; Anti-Lec. 3.
HOUSE—Rep. 50; Dem. 46; Anti-Lec. 4.

Honey in the 1st, Carr in the 2nd, and Davis in the 3d districts, ran as Independent, or Anti-Lecompton democrats. Carr received 1432 votes.

IOWA.

	SEC'Y STATE, '58.		PRESIDENT, '56.		
Counties.	Dem. Douglass.	Rep. Sells.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill.
Adair	65	86	27	72	4
Adams	90	127	78	113	3
Alamakee	795	686	606	630	28
Appanoose	1070	573	854	191	487
Audubon	42	34	31	23	4
Benton	657	702	426	558	123
Black Hawk	449	664	282	566	33
Boone	406	286	319	203	66
Bremer	318	384	172	327	48
Butler	215	347	141	223	29
Buchanan	613	692	343	709	21
Calhoun	15	16	14	9	—
†Carroll	24	23	—	—	—
Cass	143	170	84	132	—
Cedar	886	1047	701	1016	176
Cerro Gordo	46	130	40	101	1
†Cherokee	3	17	—	—	—
Chickasaw	325	427	102	351	32
Clay	9	9	338	346	77
†Clarke	592	471	—	—	—
Clayton	1154	1493	754	1420	67
Clinton	1360	1417	839	1245	142
Crawford	30	46	8	36	—
Dallas	397	430	319	487	20
Davis	1104	668	1014	201	752
Decatur	577	280	583	243	133
Delaware	690	749	500	801	149
Des Moines	1417	1310	1413	1338	522
†Dickinson	40	35	—	—	—
Dubuque	2937	1412	2427	1322	256
Fayette	662	1094	452	1043	114
Floyd	246	494	124	224	14
Franklin	56	149	33	120	—
Fremont	373	246	203	166	103
Greene	123	102	117	73	—
Grundy	18	88	2	65	—
Guthrie	229	220	205	196	12
†Hamilton	109	207	—	—	—
†Hancock	6	21	—	—	—
Harrison	236	191	124	170	9
Hardin	413	570	195	583	18
Henry	852	1542	767	1767	308
Howard	214	316	63	207	—
†Humboldt	14	57	—	—	—
†Ida	4	5	—	—	—
Iowa	471	530	326	492	79
Jackson	1506	1148	1332	1163	276
Jasper	469	859	445	878	33
Jefferson	856	1028	1023	1188	206
Johnson	1384	1390	964	1215	282
Jones	784	684	663	964	10
Keokuk	689	727	830	895	197
Kossuth	31	72	12	85	—
Lee	2251	1856	2158	1780	650
Louisa	836	1127	972	1652	273
Linn	1411	1445	642	993	200
Lucas	375	432	355	288	176
Madison	613	578	519	580	61
Mahaska	839	1024	840	1284	268
Marion	1323	1079	No return.		
Marshall	277	712	199	531	104
Mills	332	310	153	287	102
Mitchell	175	416	135	314	1
Monroe	617	549	603	622	93
Montgomery	83	86	56	41	13
Monona	79	77	58	63	17
Muscatine	1063	1244	895	1091	32
Page	227	307	171	100	189
Polk	911	1055	888	1065	91
†Plymouth	—	24	—	—	—
Pottawatamie	460	232	353	259	84
Poweshiek	364	579	255	459	87
Ringgold	116	215	52	92	64
Sac	37	31	35	25	—
Scott	1317	2063	1119	1675	329
Shelby	54	77	272	232	79
Story	318	334	19	62	..
Tama	260	556	296	470	90
Taylor	208	277	183	119	31
Union	143	119	121	102	17
Van Buren	1283	1173	1396	1092	324
Wapello	1148	984	1175	1093	252
Warren	620	959	513	855	102
Washington	678	1012	629	1188	403
Wayne	476	344	368	132	170
Webster	340	255	209	389	31
Winneshiek	535	832	209	770	13
†Winnebago	20	18	—	—	—
†Woodbury	167	120	—	—	—
†Worth	31	79	—	—	—
Wright	55	83	24	91	—
Total	45587	49135	36170	43954	9180

Sell's majority, 3548. Fremont over Buchanan, 7784.

† Counties organized since 1856.

	CONGRESS, 1858.		BANKING LAW.	
I. DIST. Counties.	Dem. Trimble.	Rep. Curtis.	For Law.	Against Law.
Adair	63	89	33	10
Adams	88	128	51	59
*Audubon	42	34	—	—
Appanoose	1036	607	393	237
Cass	142	174	83	45
Clark	391	472	213	134
Dallas	396	429	299	118
Davis	1122	653	339	189
Decatur	585	283	225	172
Des Moines	1422	1320	726	104
Fremont	373	249	20	177
Guthrie	228	221	134	119
Harrison	232	195	85	133
Henry	847	1526	907	158
Jasper	467	837	653	147
Jefferson	852	1035	444	270
Keokuk	689	728	726	301
*Lee	2207	1889	—	—
Louisa	847	1114	840	297
Lucas	374	437	231	350
Madison	612	585	373	107
Mahaska	834	1032	930	195
Marion	1319	1188	626	341
Mills	331	311	154	235
Monroe	610	555	365	211
*Montgomery	82	86	—	—
*Page	287	300	—	—
Polk	933	1035	1170	79
Potawatamie	451	242	313	94
Poweshiek	366	577	824	161
Ringgold	113	216	62	54
*Shelby	52	74	—	—
Taylor	214	275	195	76
Union	142	120	64	87
Van Buren	1272	1184	665	389
Wapello	1142	999	602	403
Warren	615	969	739	204
*Washington	668	1022	—	—
Wayne	493	338	293	118
Total	22929	23529	13777	5774

Curtis' maj., 600. Maj. for General Banking Law, 8003.

* No returns on Banking Law.

II. Dist.	Dem. Leffing'll.	Rep. Vandever.	For.	Aga'st.
Alamakee	646	605	424	314
Benton	667*	731	462	182
Black Hawk	459	643	317	110
Boone	405	284	230	194
Bremer	320	388	208	112
Buchanan	612	693	794	289
Butler	247	345	141	84
*Calhoun	15	16	—	—
Carroll	24	23	3	19
Cedar	880	1048	655	150
Cerro Gordo	46	129	47	—
*Cherokee	3	17	—	—
Chickasaw	322	427	229	24
*Clay	9	9	—	—
Clayton	1138	1493	713	188
Clinton	1409	1368	953	137
Crawford	22	42	16	28
*Delaware	684	743	—	—
*Dickinson	10	35	—	—
Dubuque	2928	1429	1458	218
Fayette	663	1091	556	80
Floyd	246	495	267	36
Franklin	58	149	83	28
Greene	126	104	10	52
*Grundy	19	87	—	—
Hamilton	112	207	309	21
*Hancock	7	20	—	—
Hardin	414	569	382	117
Howard	106	321	247	10
Humboldt	16	56	23	8
*Ida	5	5	—	—
Iowa	475	530	231	198
Jackson	1531	1117	642	338
Johnson	1384	1389	748	376
Jones	781	636	627	203
Kossuth	32	72	70	28
Linn	1112	1447	1026	313
Marshall	218	713	375	93
*Mitchell	179	411	—	—
Monona	81	78	39	25
Muscatine	1099	1201	1036	44
*Plymouth	9	16	—	—
Sac	37	31	2	36
*Scott	1369	2048	—	—
Story	320	331	329	79
Tama	264	535	306	114
Webster	340	255	225	49
*Winnebago	20	18	—	—
Winneshiek	537	827	65	49
Woodbury	170	112	372	43
*Worth	51	79	—	—
*Wright	58	82	—	—
Total	22764	25503	14626	4389

Vandever's maj., 2739. Maj. for Banking Law, 10237.

* No returns on Banking Law.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Democrats.	Republicans.
Auditor	Parvin....46083;	Cattrell....48797
Treasurer	Lorah....45735;	Jones....48836
Att'y Gen	Elwood....45727	Rice....48814
Land Register	Reid....45539;	Miller....49253
D. M. Im. Com.	Baldwin...45444;	Drake....48175

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Republicans, 21; Democrats, 15.
HOUSE.....Republicans, 42; Democrats, 30.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESS, '58. PRESIDENT, '56.

I Dist. Counties.	Dem. Brown.	Rep. Potter.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill
Kenosha	791	1477	831	1508	—
Milwaukee	5025	4296	7188	2798	25
Racine	1829	2431	1688	2299	6
Walworth	1284	3539	1297	3518	4
Waukesha	2242	2685	2020	2875	8
Totals,	11171	14428	13024	12998	43

Scattering, 8; Potter's majority, 3249; Buchanan over Fremont, 29.

II. Dist.	Dem. Dunn.	Rep. Wash'n.	Dem. Buch.	Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill.
Adams	338	767	725	1591	9
Bad Ax	194	457	231	597	21
Buffalo	200	161	163	68	—
Burnett	—	—	New county.		
Chippewa	235	130	No return.		
Clark	42	110	37	73	—
Crawford	797	608	429	521	1
Dane	4015	2134	3443	3996	6
Douglass	95	49	No return.		
Dunn	203	167	119	390	—
Eau Claire	263	396	New county.		
Grant	1695	2230	1419	2809	186
Green	831	1473	1087	2064	32
Iowa	1646	1373	1474	1497	27
Jackson	174	242	144	306	6
Juneau	526	766	With Adams.		
La Crosse	998	919	541	987	25
La Fayette	1646	1167	1722	1415	19
La Pointe	132	38	No return.		
Marathon	474	243	207	269	1
Monroe	536	762	254	722	6
Pepin	201	202	—	—	—
Pierce	251	501	106	414	11
Polk	135	124	54	95	—
Portage	478	633	361	680	13
Richland	682	782	455	882	37
Rock	1759	3810	1965	4707	10
St. Croix	471	478	252	417	—
Sauk	744	1662	983	2015	—
Trempolean	97	248	45	190	—
Wood	309	283	95	260	—
Totals	20167	23827	16221	26905	415

Scattering, 7; Washburn's majority, 3,653; Fremont's plurality, 10,683.

III. Dist.	Larrabee.	Billinghurst.	Buch.	Fre't.	Fill.
Brown	1303	262	1004	499	—
Calumet	536	484	408	486	1
Columbia	1618	2631	1239	2950	7
Dodge	3211	3601	2784	3455	15
Door	73	100	No return.		
Fond du Lac	2414	2972	2511	3292	25
Green Lake	928	1747	—	—	—
Jefferson	2151	2205	3434	3290	6
Kewaunee	505	69	206	89	—
Manitowoc	1598	1086	1907	1177	—
Marquette	788	487	1032	2518	19
Oconto	278	221	No return.		
Outagamie	810	523	2032	360	—
Ozaukee	1545	348	753	602	1
Shawanaw	83	43	21	68	—
Sheboygan	1842	209	1921	1891	15
Washington	1735	466	2641	813	7
Waupaca	464	964	75	1636	—
Waushara	441	986	215	1292	—
Winnebago	1584	2308	1415	2769	20
Total	23907	22812	23598	27187	122

Scattering, 12; Larrabee's majority, 1083; Fremont's majority, 3467.

Total vote ot the State in 1855, 116490.
" " for President in 1856, 119417.
" " for Governor in 1857, 88990.

exclusive of the counties of Adams and Dodge.

Increase of Democratic vote since 1856, 2500.
Decrease of Republican vote, nearly 6000.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Democrat, 14; Republicans, 16. Total 30.

HOUSE—Democrats, 44; Republicans, 50; Ind. Republican, 1; Ind. Democrat, 1; Contested, 1. Total, 97.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	JUST. SUP. Bald-win.	C'T,'58. Cur-rey.	Dem. Buch.	PRESIDENT, '56. Rep. Fre't.	Am. Fill.
Alameda	786	724..	729	723	213
Amador	1260	1716..	1784	657	1557
*Buena Vista		New County.			
Butte	817	1952..	2501	744	1702
Calaveras	2298	1365..	2615	562	1504
Colusa	312	101..	289	18	305
Contra Costa	488	391..	457	188	288
Del Norte	330	75..	New County.		
El Dorado	2607	2638..	4048	1391	2958
Fresno	243	1..	218	1	123
Humboldt	239	364..	204	103	191
Klamath	591	81..	832	82	440
Los Angeles	1410	36..	721	521	135
Marin	480	90..	350	151	82
Mariposa	1141	154—	1254	165	772
*Mendocino		New County.			
Merced	236	9..	249	14	124
Monterey	278	342..	267	220	169
Napa	563	635..	444	157	341
Nevada	2665	2535..	3500	1462	2238
Placer	2168	1790..	2808	992	2096
Plumas	681	793..	1124	217	865
Sacramento	2449	2788..	3438	941	3386
San Bernadino	502	10..	314	93	7
San Diego	185	17..	173	18	38
San Francisco	2963	5621..	5332	5089	1598
San Joaquin	1237	894..	1285	548	1040
San Luis Obispo	256	4..	83	107	15
San Mateo	308	204..	282	238	113
Santa Barbara	313	1..	176	183	10
Santa Clara	1064	627..	576	709	673
Santa Cruz	369	390..	320	196	288
Shasta	1017	441..	1537	169	1083
Sierra	2439	1586..	2506	693	2205
Siskiyou	1563	1136..	2073	464	1791
Solano	895	827..	799	189	634
Sonoma & Mendocino	1812	1070..	1515	382	498
Stanislaus	238	63..	436	21	228
Sutter	583	147..	491	92	347
Tehama	822	95..	436	44	311
Trinity	802	617..	1011	188	882
Tulare & Bu'a Vista	431	28..	2930	1056	2112
Toulumne	2535	28..	248	23	139
Yolo	532	422..	553	130	583
Yuba	1689	1838..	2451	650	2081
Total, 45 coun's	44597	36200	53365	20691	36165

Baldwin's majority, 8397; Buchanan over Fillmore, 17200; over Fremont, 32674.

*Vote with Tulare and Sonoma counties.

California, in 1857, gave Fremont and Fillmore 3,000 more votes than Buchanan. In September, 1858, the Democracy elected their State ticket by 8,000 votes over the combined opposition, aided by all the strength of the Broderick faction.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Baldwin, Reg. D..44,599 | Curry, Anti-L. D..36,198
Majority for Baldwin, 8401.

CONTROLLER.

Melony, Lec. Dem.44,285 | Dawley, A. L. D. .27,759
Gunn, Rep..... 7,481 |
Majority for Meloney, 9045.

CONGRESS.

W. L. Dudley, A.L.D., 22,910; James McKibben, A. L.D., 31,833; E. P. Tracey, Rep. 9293.

The so-called Lecompton Democracy did not nominate candidates for Congress, contending that, by law, Congressmen must be elected next year instead of this, and it is probable that the right of Messrs. Dudley and McKibben to take and hold their seats as representatives, will be contested.

The Republicans nominated a candidate (Mr. Jennings) for Clerk of the Supreme Court, who received 27,221 votes. There was no other candidate in the field.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Lec. Democrats, 25; A. L. Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4.

ASSEMBLY—Lec. Democrats, 55; A. L. Democrats, 17; Republicans, 8.

OREGON.

In 1847 the people of Oregon voted upon the proposition to call a convention to frame a State Constitution with the following result:—For convention, 7617; against, 1679. A constitution was accordingly framed, with separate clauses on the question of whether slavery or free negroes should be allowed in the new state. The returns received footed up as follows:

	CONSTITUTION. Yes.	No.	SLAVERY. Yes	No.	F. NEG'S. Yes	No.
Total	5710	2184	1382	6361	651	5479

Maj. for constitution, 3526; do. against Slavery, 4979; do. against Free Negroes, 4928.

In 1848, the Territory not yet being admitted, the people voted for Governor and Members of Congress The result was, for

Counties.	GOVERNOR. Dem. Whit'r.	Opp. Bar'm.	Rep. D'n'y.	CONGRESS. Dem. Gr'r.	Opp. Kelly.	Rep. M'B
Benton	212	405	—	224	392	—
Clackmas	346	382	—	317	400	—
Clatsop	37	61	1	44	60	0
Columbia	55	59	55	52	63	6
Coos	84	7	—	86	11	0
Curry	126	8	—	126	10	0
Donglass	301	307	5	342	289	8
Jackson	440	432	6	628	243	4
Josephine	411	194	—	423	179	5
Lane	481	393	5	448	417	8
Linn	776	219	20	784	257	11
Marion	736	408	—	827	307	2
Multnomah	398	536	1	396	553	—
Polk	359	259	1	362	273	1
Tillamook	16	6	—	17	6	—
Umpqua	108	93	—	121	95	—
Wasco	212	13	—	213	21	—
Washington	188	206	2	188	211	2
Yamhill	259	418	1	261	422	—
Total	5545	4409	97	5859	4197	47

Whitaker's majority, 1041; Grover's majority, 1613. It appears that the Republicans generally voted for the "opposition" or independent candidate. The democrats also elected the Secretary of State, Treasurer and State Printer by large majorities, although there were three candidates in the field for the two latter offices.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Democrats,..12; Republicans,..4.
House—Democrats,..26; Republicans,..7.

The latest census of Oregon exhibits a remarkable disparity of the sexes. While the males number 26,000, there are only 16,000 females.

ARKANSAS.

The principal election in Arkansas in 1858 was for Representatives in Congress, Members of the Legislature and certain Judges. In 1856 the Democratic majority for President was larger than the entire opposition vote. In 1858 the Democratic majority is still stronger. The following are the returns in brief:

PRESIDENT—1856.

Buchanan.	Fillmore.
21899	10796

Total, 32724. Buchanan's majority, 11103.

CONGRESS, 1858.

I. DIST.—Thomas C. Hindman, Democratic, 18250; Crosby, Opposition, 2855. Total, 21114. Hindman's majority, 15404.

II. DIST.—Albert Rust, Democratic, 16302; J. A. Jones, Independent, 3905; T. S. Drew, Opposition, 3450. Total, 22857. Rust's majority, 9747.

The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature.

MINNESOTA.

The only vote in this state in 1858, was for members of the Legislature, and resulted as follows:—

SENATE..Democrats, 19; Republicans, 18.
HOUSE...Democrats, 31; Republicans, 49.

KANSAS.

See page 46.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

The man who most closely adheres to the unerring LAWS OF NATURE in the treatment of disease is the most worthy to be called a physician. It has been wisely said that the dictates of God and nature, regarding the preservation and restoration of health, are few, simple, and effective; while the medical profession, in its folly, has made them complex, obscure, and, often, utterly unavailable. It is this strict adherence to the great laws of nature in restoring health, when disease attacks the system, which stamps the theory of the Graefenberg theory as immeasureably in advance of all others, and which accounts for its great success,

The Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park Row, New York City.

Twelve years ago the success of several medical gentlemen in curing disease upon principles in accordance with great natural laws, induced their establishment as an incorporated Institution under an act of the Legislature, by the title of THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY OF NEW YORK. The continued success of their remedies, and the firm hold they have gained upon public confidence, has fully just fied the honor conferred upon the Association by legislative enactment, and they have re son to feel great pride in comparing their success with medical academies also chartered by public authority. Abundant testimony bears witness to the medical skill and high personal character of the gentlemen connected with the institution; thus assuring the public that the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY has ever been and will be a reliable and trustworthy medium for the restoration of healtb to the afflicted; and all who are suffering may address them with entire confidence.—*New York Tribune.*

I have used the Graefenberg Medicines in my family for the last ten years, and I do not like to be without them.—L. H. BRONSON, *Ithaca, N.Y.*

The Graefenberg Manual of Health and their celebrated series of medicines should be in every family.—*Scientific American, New York.*

The Graefenberg Company has done good service in giving such a valuable book and medicines to the community.—*New York Mercury.*

The Graefenberg theory varies from all new fangled notions, but it will preserve and restore health.—*New York News.*

The Graefenberg Medicine and the Manual of Health are invaluable, and should be in every family.—*New York Sun.*

THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH.—The Graefenberg Manual of Health is at once simple, popular, plain, and explicit; and the mother, with such an adviser, is prepared at once to apply the proper remedies in case of sudden sickness in the family. In the country, a copy of the Manuel of Health is indispensable, and every family should possess one. It will save a hundred times its cost in doctor's bills, and, what is far better, will be the means of preserving many valuable lives to their families and relatives.

This little work contains a popular treatise on pathology, points out in clear and intelligible language the symptoms of disease, and contains a sketch of the treatment and nursing to be pursued. The section containing the directions to nurses and the management of the sick room, is invaluable, and the advice given should be followed by every mother.—*New York Daily News.*

☞ A copy of the above work will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country on the receipt of 25 cents. Stamps may be inclosed with perfect safety.

This trifling price will enable any one to understand the general principles of anatomy and physiology, the cause, treatment and prevention of all diseases, and the adaptation of the Graefenberg medicines to their cure.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M.D.,
Secretary Graefenberg Company, 32 Park Row, New York.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

Consumptive's Balm	Price	$3 00	per bot.	Children's Panacea	Price $0 50 per bot.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	"	1 50	"	Fever and Ague Remedy	" 50 per box.
				Vegetable Pills	" 25 "
				Eye Lotion	" 25 per bot.
Sarsaparilla Compound	"	1 00	"	Green Mountain Ointment	" 25 per box.
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	"	1 00	"	Health Bitters	" 25 per pack
Dysentery Syrup	"	50	"	Manual of Health	" 25 per copy

☞ Four Boxes of GRAEFENBERG PILLS will be sent to any part of the country, without expense, on the receipt of One Dollar.

☞ On the receipt of $5 or $10, that amount of GRAEFENBERG MEDICINE, at retail prices, shall be sent to any place in the United States, where there is an express line from New York, or from the General Agency, free of charge.

☞ On the receipt of 25 cents, the GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH will be mailed, free of postage.

Persons afflicted with disease of any nature, are invited to address the medical department of the Graefenberg Company. Their letters will be strictly confidential, and suitable medicine will be forwarded.

Address **JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M.D.,**
Secretary Graefenberg Company,
32 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1858.

GOVERNOR.

Brooklyn, Ward.	Dem. Parker.	Rep. Morgan.	Am. Boroughs.	Ind. Smith.	Total
1	342	336	61	3	742
2	378	163	74	1	976
3	392	709	182	4	1287
4	609	627	254	4	1494
5	1447	253	123	–	1823
6	1033	634	266	5	1938
7	766	330	135	1	1232
8	403	173	85	1	662
9	875	232	82	2	1291
10	1239	818	234	1	2292
11	1406	969	431	7	1913
12	454	94	31	–	579
13	534	883	266	12	1695
14	929	317	100	5	1351
15	353	339	130	4	806
16	640	424	54	13	1131
17	358	205	143	5	711
18	168	116	45	–	329
19	212	261	44	2	519
Total	12888	7983	2740	70	23678
New Lots.	200	38	69	–	307
Flatlands	86	10	86	–	182
Gravesend	47	35	38	2	112
N. Utrecht	194	49	17	–	260
Flatbush	115	45	58	–	218
Total	13520	8170	3008	72	24698

Parker's majority in Brooklyn, 2,095; in the county, 2,280.

	Dem.	Rep.	Am.	Ind.
	Egan.	Browne	Brainard.	Strong.
Surrogate	7223	5664	8197	1481
	Thomas.	Allen.	Powell.	Stevens.
County Clerk	10745	7577	625	52
	Cady.	DelVecchio.	Lawrence.	
Register	11019	6350	7014	..
	Hoyt.	Emmons.	Stillwell.	
Sessions Justice	10894	6923	6490	..
	Vanderveer	Conway.	Fries.	Gillen.
Superind't of Poor.	11488	6539	6283	71
	Horton.	Lott.	Belgh'm.	Cozine. Voorhies. Jenk's
Cr'ners.	10882	10697	6529	6356 6956 7016
	Wilson.	Stilwell.	Myors.	V. Sicklin.
Assembly, 1st Dist.	887	624	457	661
	Mulligan.	Mulcah'y	Moore.	McNam'a.
2d Dist.	896	577	1395	135
	Duryea.	Walton.	Haynes.	Bergen.
3d Dist.	1531	606	1047	433
	Gardiner.	Stewart.		
4th Dist.	2372	1407	..	..
	Dayton.	Mills.	Andrus.	Flynn
5th Dist.	1202	904	1257	500
	Messerole.	Hatfield.	Lay.	
6th Dist.	1548	1243	82	..
	Tuthill	Maers.	Jackson.	
7th Dist.	1615	1134	668	..

Amendment to Constitution—Yes, 8707; No, 4916.

President, 1856.	Buch.	Fre.	Fill.	
	14173	7846	8647	..

Buchanan over Fillmore, 5526; over Fremont, 6,327.

Governor, 1856.	Parker,	King.	Brooks.	
	14287	7024	8777	..

Parker over Brooks, 5,510; over King, 7,263.

GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH AMERICA, &C.

Country.	Ruler.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Confed.	J. J. Urquiza,*	1853.
Bolivia,	P. Linares,*	1857.
Brazil,	Don Pedro II,†	1831.
Buenos Ayres,	Don Alsina,*	1858.
Chili,	Manuel Montt,*	1856.
Costa Rica,	Juan Raphael Mora,*	1856.
Dominica,	Pedro Santana,*	1858.
Ecuador,	Francisco Roblez,*	1856.
Guatemala,	Rafael Carvera,*	1851.
Honduras,	Santos Guardiola,*	1856.
Mexico, in revolution,	Felix Zuloaga,* / Benito Jaurez,*	1858.
New Grenada,	Mariano Ospina,*	1856.
Nicaragua,	Thomas Martinez,*	1857.
Paraguay,	Carlos Antonio Lopez,*	1841.
Peru,	Ramon Castilla,*	1858.
Uraguay,	Gabriel A. Pereira,*	1858.
Venezuela,	Julien Castro,*	1855.
Hayti, in revolution,	Faustin I.† / Gen. Geffrard,*	1852. 1859.
Sandwich Islands,	Kamehameha IV.‡	1855.
Society Islands, Pomare I.§		

Europe.—See page 44.

* President. † Emperor. ‡ King. § Queen.

TIME AND DISTANCES.—From New York to San Francisco, via Tehuantepec, 4,168 miles, in 18½ days; to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, 4,852 miles, in 22 days; to San Francisco, via Panama, 5,255 miles, in 23 days.

From New Orleans to San Francisco, via Tehuantepec, 3,071 miles, in 14 days; to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, 4,100 miles, in 19 days; to San Francisco, via Panama, 4,668 miles, in 21 days.

From Land's End, England, to San Francisco, via Tehuantepec, 6,808 miles, in 30 days; to San Francisco, via Nicaragua, 7,252 miles, in 32 days; to San Francisco, via Panama, 7,610 miles, in 33½ days.

From Ventosa, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to San Francisco, 2,115 miles, in 9¼ days; from St. Juan del Sud, Isthmus of Nicaragua, to San Francisco, 2,670 miles, in 11¼ days; from Panama, Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco, 3,210 miles, in 14 days.

The distances by the San Diego Route, (overland), are as follows:

From San Antonio to Fort Clark, 128¼ miles; Fort Clark to Fort Hudson, 75¼ miles; Fort Hudson to Fort Lancaster, 96½ miles; Fort Lancaster to Fort Davis, 157½ miles; Fort Davis to El Paso, 198¼ miles; El Paso to Fort Yuma, 480 miles; Fort Yuma to San Francisco, 684 miles. Total, 1,786¼.

The distance from San Antonio to San Francisco is accordingly less by 864 miles, than that from St. Louis to San Francisco.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, in 1851, 3,771,430; in 1855 5,212,001.

TONNAGE OF NEW YORK in 1855, 1,288,235; Boston, 546,269,; Philadelphia, 294,807; New Orleans, 200,837; San Francisco, 87,842.

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1858—261. Loss of property, omitting all less than $10,000, about $13,000,000. Loss in 1857, $15,000,000, Loss of life in 1857, 158; 1858, 152.

IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK IN 1858—78,789. In 1857, 183,773. Considerable numbers of aliens returned to their native countries during the year 1858.

PASSENGERS BY TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—Eastward, 1857, 20,171; Westward, 34,575. Total, 54,746. Eastward, 1858, 23,384; Westward, 26,635. Total, 50,019. Increase in 1858, Eastward, 3,213. Decrease, Westward, 7,940. Total decrease, 4,727.

THE WORLD'S DEBTS.—The United States, $64,910,777. The several States of the Union,—New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Texas and Minnesota having none—but including towns and villages, $404,410,652, as estimated by the New York Herald. Central and South American States, $308,796,000. European States, $10,000,000,000.

NOTE.—In two or three instances the total votes of States as given in this almanac, are at variance with any other statement published; but they are, nevertheless, official and correct.

The Almanac and Register for 1860, will be published in the first week of that year.